THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JULY.

THE LICENSE TAX AS A MORAL AGENT. A curious case was tried this day by a bench of Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta. A goldsmith was arraigned on a charge of breach of trust, having misappropriated certain quantities of gold and silver, which had been entrusted to him for the manufacture of ornaments. He admitted the charge, but urged in his defence that he had been driven to this crime under pressure of the License tax. He had been called upon to pay Rs. 12 for the Municipal License tax and Rs. 13 for the Imperial License tax, and as he had no money and as the tax-gatherer was relentless he was obliged to exchange some quantities of gold and silver for the payment of the tax. The Magistrates did not accept his plea, but convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Nevertheless the fact remains that the man was driven to crime through the moral influence of the License tax!

WE CUT the following from the *Manchester Guardian* :

The House of Commons was once more the scene of great excitement, arising out of a motion for adjournment made before the questions were exhausted. Ministers had been rather unpunctual in arriving and business had proceeded quietly enough up to the time when Mr. O'Donnell put his query as to the alleged savage and unmerciful slaughter of Zulus by British troops. His quotations from a London and a country paper were not pleasant, but his supplementary and sarcastic inquiry whether the operations in South Africa were being 'conducted acc ording to the usage of civilization" naturally provoked some resentful feeling. But it was scarcely expected that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would so far give vent to indignation as to drive the Irish members into their not unusual condition of " exasperation." The Colonial Secretary's rebuke was very lofty and the Tories cheered it to the echo ; but it had the effect of causing an interruption to the progress of business extending over the greater part of an hour. Such a result frequently follows indiscreet indulgence in emotion by members of the present Ministry, and Mr. O'Donnell was on the alert to take full advantage of the opening afforded him on this occasion. Instantly he rose and compelled the Tories to change their cheers for groans by moving an adjournment of the House so as to enable himself without breach of order to retort upon Sir M. Hicks-Beach. In strong contrast to that right hon. gentleman, Mr. O'Donnell was quite cool and collected, and although he had had no time to prepare an harangue he was ready with a very telling reply, which drew enthusiastic plaudits from the Radicals around him below the gangway. He quietly assumed that the Colonial Secretary really wished to know why he had asked his question, and not only proceeded to tell him, but went on to assail Sir Michael with some elaboration for the evasive nature of his statements on South African affairs. His criticism was not rendered agreeable by his disclaimer of any intention to accuse the right hon. Baronet directly. He was willing to regard the Colonial Secretary as the innocent victim of his informants, and plainly described him as " the habitual channel of the most adulterated and misleading information." With this proviso. Mr. O'Donnell quoted various replies given by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and invited the House to decide whether they amounted to a " correct representation of facts. The quarrel was bitter enough, but it might have ended here had not the Chancellor of the Exchequer been anxious to come in with his favourite protest against waste of time which had its invariable effect of evoking from the Home Rule quarter a counter charge against the Government. Mr. Sullivan lectured the two right hon. gentlemen in a manner which amused and gratified his friends and gave still greater offence to the Treasury bench and the hon. gentleman behind it. Mr. Forster, too, held the Government to blame for this scene of recrimination : and by and by when Sir M. Hicks-Beach's profession of indifference to his assailant's strong language had been derisively spoken of by Mr. O'Donnell as " cheapscorn," and after Mr. Parnell had sneered at the " trumpery bills" brought in by the Government, the wrangle came to an end. By degrees the equanimity of the House was in a measure restored and the rest of the evening was peacefully spent in the further consideration of Indian finance. Some rivalry existed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright as to which could produce the most important petitions from the subjects of the Empress of India ; and in due course Mr. J. K. Cross resumed the debate in a speech the great ability of which commanded general recognition. So completely had the assembly assumed its accustomed aspect on Indian affairs that on Mr. Gladstone rising to enter into a temperate but very comprehensive view of the situation there were no more than eleven members besides seven Ministers on one side, and less than a dozen on the other. The chamber was still more empty at a later period, when Mr. Smollett inveighed against both parties the " bamboozling arguments of Lord G. Hamilton, and his old antipathies " cooked accounts. As the hours went by the subject became so technical and dry that none but the few descendants of the " once thriving race of economists' mentioned by Mr. Gladstone could have been expected to attend to it with any show of genuine interest.

THERE WAS an interesting but somewhat sharp discussion at the last meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association on a paper read by Mr. H. Bell, entitled " English Universities as places of education for Indian students." We make the following extract from Mr. Bell's paper :

The great evil, as I conceive, of the present administrative system, is its extreme bureaucratical tendencies. No opinion is recognized except official opinion. I am speaking now more particularly of the mofussil and not of the presidency towns. An ordinary district, as you are aware, is for administrative purposes split up into sub-divisions. Each sub-division is entrusted to the charge of a Deputy Magistrate or a junior member, of 4 or 5 years' standing, of the Civil Service. These officers are in their turn subordinate to the Collector ; each Sub-divisional Officer in his sub-division and each Collector in his district being regarded as the representative of the executive Government. As such it is undoubtedly their duty to carry out the policy of the Government, even when that policy conflicts with the general sentiments of the people. neither the Sub-divisional Officer nor the Collector of the district feels that he is under any obligation to consult the general wishes of the people. The people have in fact no means of making their voices heard. They are taxed, but they are not represented. Large zemindars, with extensive estates, the great middle class of society which is yearly advancing in intelligence and wealth, the men engaged in professional pursuits have no means of making their voices heard or their influence felt in the general management of affairs in which they are so closely associated. The great reform that is needed is the fusion, so to speak, of the official and non-official classes. Some system by which the non-official classes may feel that they are not mere inanimate ciphers, but living persons in the land in which they live. I am convinced that the present position of affairs is fraught with great political danger. If you give men knowledge, you must give them power ; if you give them light, you must give them liberty. The English Government have given you light, they have given you knowledge, they have nothing to gain by keeping you in darkness or in chains. There is no such thing as vested rights in the government of 180 millions of human beings. They alone have vested rights who can govern best. The interest of the millions is paramount to all other considerations.

These remarks coming from Mr. Bell, an ex-member of the Bengal Civil Service, have a peculiar value. He evidently speaks from deep conviction.

A LENGTHY DISCUSSION followed this paper. Among others Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea represented what he considered the orthodox view of the question. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Bell could not brook the freedom of opinion thus expressed. Babu Peary Mohun had urged that the examination of Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service ought to be held in India, and hinted that the reduction of the minimum of age of candidates was evidently intended to favour English candidates. Mr. Bell was wroth at this remark, and thus attacked Babu Peary Mohun :

Now could there be a more sad illustration of the influence of the national prejudices than the speech of his orthodox friend ? Was it credible that an educated gentleman, who had been, he would not say to England, but who had travelled even twenty miles from Calcutta, could have brought so silly and childish an accusation against those who were entrusted with the Government of this country, that they had reduced the age of competition from 23 to 19, because they found that Indian youths were at the age of 23 successfully competing for the Civil Service ? Surely, there was little good in orthodox education if it led men to believe such absurd calumnies as these. The age of competition had been originally fixed as a tentative measure at twenty-three. There was no particular charm or magic in the number, and if the Government considered that there were objections to retaing twenty-three as the maximum age, they were bound to alter it. Let them first honestly try whether Indian boys can't compete at that age ; let them send their youths to England, and then if they fail, it will be time enough to ask for a change.

Again :

He says all Indian youths who go to England are " denationalized." What does he mean by this ? Does he mean that the character of the orthodox Hindu is so perfect, so complete, that it has nothing to gain and every thing to lose by a foreign admixture ? Does he expect that a Hindu gentleman who has been educated in England, who has travelled abroad and seen the world, will return with no new ideas in his head, with his mind in no way enlarged, and that his views of life and manners will be exactly the same as when he left ?

We are sorry that Mr. Bell confounded the two questions raised by Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea. The question of Indian youths proceeding to England for education and enlargement of mind is distinct from that of compelling them to go thither for the purpose of qualifying themselves to serve their own country. No nation in the world ancient or modern has yet required its foreign subjects to expatriate themselves from their native land for a time in order to obtain a certificate to serve it. What could be a graver political disability than this ?

WE ARE glad that Dr. D. B. Smith noticed in proper terms the observations of Mr. Bell. He said :

I must say I think the lecturer has been unduly severe on my friend to the left—Baboo Peary mohun Mokerjee. Whilst Mr. Bell's important lecture was being read, I could not help thinking it would be very advantageous to have a free and frank expression of native opinion regarding it. We Europeans can, without difficulty, understand the bearings of the lecture from an European stand point ; but it is somewhat difficult for some of us to realize what may be the more or less reasonable objections and difficulties with reference to it from a Hindu point of view. Baboo Peary Mohun came forward with certain arguments, I thought with considerable acumen, in a straightforward manner, and without any narrow-mindedness, such as might justify the somewhat ardent fulminations of Mr. Bell, who seemed to me to misapprehend some of Baboo Peary Mohun's statements, and no doubt unintentionally, in the heat of discussion, even somewhat to misrepresent them.

Dr. Smith, we must confess, gave an English tone to the discussion, which had unhappily degenerated.

TUESDAY, 8TH JULY.

THERE HAVE recently been serious disturbances in Algeria, and the latest intelligence is that the insurgents were defeated at Rebad, with a loss of 70 killed, and 80 wounded. They are about a thousand strong, a hundred being mounted. Measures have been adopted for a prompt and rapid suppression of the disturbances, and the agitation is now isolated.

ON THE 11th June the Golden Wedding of the Emperor William of Germany was celebrated in Berlin. At about twelve o'clock the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Castle Chapel, where a special service was performed in celebration of the occasion. At its close a salute of 101 guns was fired, which announced that the first part of the day's proceedings was over. A grand reception was afterwards held at the Castle, at which all the foreign visitors, the diplomatic body, and the high officials presented their congratulations to the Emperor and Empress, who then returned to the Palace in a carriage drawn at a slow pace by six horses.

THE QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. H. Bessemer, in recognition of his services in the manufacture of malleable iron and steel. Mr. Bessemer's inventions had been long ago recognised abroad, for the Emperor of Austria had conferred on him the rank of a Knight-Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph in 1867, and about the same time he was the recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the late Emperor of the French. It is stated that in the course of his numerous experiments Mr. Bessemer has taken out more than 100 patents, and has paid to the Crown as much as £10,000 for stamps alone.

WE SEE IT STATED that the experiment of using the electric light on the underground railway in place of gas has recently been tried with marked success. By a new and effective arrangement, which consists in placing a sheet of opaque glass at an upward inclination in front of the lights, the eye-sight is protected from the glare, while little, if any, of the illuminating power is lost, part of it being directed to the roof, whence it is equally diffused all over the station.

IN RUSSIA the condition of affairs seems to be alarming. In St Petersburg an Imperial decree has been published ordering all police officers to carry revolvers, and the district police to change their present swords for those of the Dragoon pattern.

IN ST. PETERSBURG we see it stated a serious plot has been frustrated at Kief by the arrest of several individuals found in possession of Orsini bombs and other explosives. The intention of the conspirators was nothing less than to blow up the whole court house where the military tribunal is at present meting out such severe justice to the numerous prisoners brought in.

IN RUSSIA conflagrations seem to have become epidemic. From Woronesh it is announced that the town of Walnike is laid in ashes, and that a large village of more than 2,000 inhabitants has been burnt to the ground. In the Government of Warsaw the town of Gebojez has been destroyed by an enormous fire, nor could the inhabitants save any of their property. From the Government of Pensa, on the other hand, intelligence comes that three large villages have been annihillated by fire and thousands of peasants reduced to beggary. Similiar news is daily reported from various parts of the Empire. In the year 1878, according to official statement, no fewer than 33,319 conflagrations in Russia have caused damage to the extent of upwards of 62,472,000 roubles.

AFFAIRS in Russia are getting more lively, or perhaps, to speak accurately, more melancholy, every day, and the suspicions which the Czar has for some time harboured against the members of his own household are now assuming practical shape. Two of the cleverest of the detectives in General Dreutelu's Chancellerié are now quartered in the Imperial Palace, endeavouring to track the Nihilists supposed to

be there lurking, and even in the kitchen of the Palace an officer of the gendarmes is employed to supervise the cooking, and prevent the poisoning of the Emperor, against the chance of which the restriction of the sale of poison at Yalla is not considered sufficient guarrantee.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JULY.

FLOODS are reported from Asiatic Russia, the Amour and its tributaries having overflowed their beds. Owing to the damage done a famine is expected

A NEW species of tea shrub, resembling that which grows in China, has been discovered in Armenia, near Trebizond. The peasants pick the leaves and dry them in the sun; and large quantities have been sent to Persia, where the new product is highly appreciated.

THE MOORE CENTENARY in Ireland was, it would seem, very successful. In Dublin no less than 5,000 persons were present at each concert, thronging the Great Hall and the transept of the glass building in the Exhibition palace. Lord O'Hagan delivered the eulogy in which he defended the poet from what he called the insolent imputation of having been the parasite of the Whig nobility. Mr. Denis Florence M 'Carthy's ode was recited by the Rev. Dr. Tisdall. This furnished a series of pictures representing the various phases of the poet's career and works. At the close the author was loudly called for, and the Lord Mayor crowned him as poet-laureate of Ireland with a wreath of bay. In Belfast the centenary was celebrated by dinner, which took place under the auspices of the Belfast Burns Club. The assemblage was most enthusiastic, the president, Mr. Jemeson, occupied the chair, and, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had deen duly honoured, he in a lengthy speech gave the toast of the evening "The Memory of Moore," which was drunk in solemn silence. Several toasts followed, and during the evening many Irish melodies were rendered. The meeting was a complete success. The centenary was also celebrated at Cardiff with great enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connor Power was escorted to the Stuart Hall by a procession of the Hibernian Societies, headed by a brass band, and the hon. gentleman then delivered an address on the life and writings of the poet. Subsequently a musical entertainment, selected from Moore's works, was given. The celebration of the centenary at Liverpool was also a great success, Mr. Mitchell Henry presided. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P. delivered an oration on "The Life and Times of Moore," and passed a high eulogium upon him as a poet, writer, and patriot. They honoured him because he devoted his gifts to the great cause of human liberty over the world, more especially on behalf of Irishmen struggling in their chains. So long as music has power to move the human soul, so long will Moore's matchless melodies awaken sympathy for Ireland.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says that Washington swarms with adventuresses. They are so crafty and treacherous that public men of reputation or means are afraid of and always on the alert against, them. The late Salmon P. Chase would never, during his official life at the capital, see a woman he did not know intimately, except in the presence of witnesses. Many Congressmen, Senators, and other office-holders have also made it a rule to receive no visits from women alone. Senator Chandler, though not noted for delicacy, is particularly careful on this point. So is Ben Butler, despite his audacity and recklessness. These and other public men refuse to see women at their rooms, or houses, or anywhere, without third persons. The experience of others if not their own, has made them wary and apprehensive. And women's rights are progressing.

A SECT of Cave-dwellers has appeared in Russia. The members, who are chiefly found in the district of Saratoo, in the south-east of the Empire, live in caves in order more surely to work out their salvation, and to escape from the clutches of Anti-Christ.

IT IS said that the sizing in some of the Manchester shirtings amounts to as much as 72 per cent., and is frequently 50 per cent. Is it any wonder that Lancashire men are being beaten out of the market by more honest traders?

AT THE recent meeting of the Free Church General Assembly a charge was brought against a certain minister of having had a prayer-meeting on Christmas; the Assembly declined to proceed against him, though it also declined to sanction such observances. Progress joined with caution.

THURSDAY, 10TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT notices the deplorable condition of the public road from Krishnuggur to Berhampore, which is so cut up that travelling easy has become impossible, especially for carts. Loaded carts travel very frequently on this road and accidents are very common. Who is responsible for the state of this road?

A CORRESPONDENT, who is a rural sub-registrar, says that under the new arrangement which aims at the abolition of rural sub-registry offices, the bills of his office have not been passed since April last, and yet nothing has been done to transfer his business to any other office. The result is he is obliged to work single-handed,—his assistants who have received no pay have all left him.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following notice of the last number of the *Banga Darsana*:

"This number of the *Banga Darsana* contains 6 articles almost all of which are of an historical character The first article gives a description of the hill *Mundar*, situated at a distance of about forty miles from Bhagulpore, on the western side, as well as of its locality in ancient times, with several traditions in connection with the hill. The second article treats of the various kinds of pearl that may be met with all over the world and describes their colour, nature, &c., by quoting and explaining Sanskrit slokas on the subject. The third and the best article attempts to shew how the two poets Byron and Kalidas, and the modern Bengali novelist Bankim Chunder, influence and model the character of the youths of the present day. The article, which is in fact an exposition of the teachings of those three authors written in clear and good Bengali, and we fully appreciate its usefulness. The fifth article is about the improvement and simplification of the Bengali alphabet by the introduction of the Roman alphabet in its stead, the *pros* and *cons* of which system, as held by several authorities, have been enumerated in detail. The sixth article is a little bit of a story about a private person which, we think, has very little merit from a literary as well as from a practical point of view. The poem has not pleased us, as it contains nothing new and has little sweetness."

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following:

On the order of the day for resuming the debate upon going into committee on the East India revenue accounts.

Mr. Bright rose and said — I have to present to the House a series of petitions, signed entirely, I believe, by natives of India. The petitions are some six in number. One is from native inhabitants of Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, one is from the Punjab, one from the North-West Provinces and Oude, one from the province of Assam, one from Central India, and one from the province of Bengal. I am assured that the signatures amount in all to ten thousand. The petitions are alike in statement and in prayer. They bring before the House the fact that many promises have been made to the natives of India that they should be accepted, not into the ordinary, but into the covenanted services; and they say that this promises have been almost altogether unfulfilled. Without going into detail I will, with the permission of the House, conclude by reading the prayer. It is—"That the maximum limit of age for admission to the open competition examination for the Civil Service of India be raised to 22 years"— for reasons that are stated in the petition. And further, says the prayer—"That the open competition examination for the Civil Service of India be held simultaneously with that in London, in some centre or centres in India where a definite proportion of appointments, such as may be determined upon by your honourable House, may be competed for year after year". The petition gives strong, and I should say abundant, reasons for the fairness of the proposition which the petitioners make to the House. I shall be glad to move, if I am in order, that one of the petitions be printed with the votes.

The Speaker.—The ordinary course is, when a petition is referred to the Select Committee on Petitions, it rests with them to determine whether it should be printed.

MR. GLADSTONE, in presenting the Calcutta petition against the imposition of the cost of the Affghan War on the Indian revenue and the remission of the cotton duties, made the following remarks:

Mr. Gladstone:— I have to present a petition, signed by British-born and Indian subjects residing in Calcutta and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, similar to one presented by me some time ago from another quarter. This petition relates in particular to the expenses of the Afghan war and to the repeal of the duty on certain descriptions of cotton goods. The prayer is that the House will direct that India be relieved from any further share in the payment of the cost of the Afghan war, and that the House will also condemn the order from the Government of India exempting certain cotton goods of payment of import duty. The petition consists of very careful and, I think, able reasoning, or series of statements, in support of those propositions.

This petition, the reader might remember, was adopted at a public meeting convened by the Indian Association.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, Delegate of the *Indian Association*, has persuaded the East India Association of London, to send up a deputation to Lord Cranbrook with reference to the Vernacular Press Act and the License Act.

MR. NOWROJI METABHAI, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jang.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY.

WE CONGRATULATE Major Fenwick on his appointment to the editorship of the *United Service Gazette*.

THE ABORIGINES' FRIEND contains some Zulu War-songs, which we reproduce below:

CHAKA'S WAR SONG; OR, SONG OF TRIUMPH.

Wageda waged' izzwe!
Siyauhlasela-ti?
Literally, Thou hast finished, thou finished, the nations!
Where shall we make a foray now?
Compare Alexander's complaint;

DINGAN'S WAR-SONG.

Asiyikuza sebabona!
Us' ezitari!
Literally, We shall never come to see them!
He (the King) is already among the enemy!
Meaning, We shall conquer them before we look at them.
Compare Cæsar's Veni, Vidi, Vici.

CETYWAYO'S WAR-SONG.

Uzitulele!
Kagalit muntro!
Literally, He keeps quiet for himself!
He does not attack another!
Meaning, He acts on the defensive only.

THE MORNING PAPERS report an assault case in this town, in which a bench of Honorary Magistrates sentenced the defendant to one week's rigorous imprisonment by way of exemplary punishment. The report published is not quite correct in all particulars, we therefore give the following as a correct version of facts: An East Indian youth, not a lad, named Gomes, about 25 years of age, had made a deliberate plan to attack a tailor, who had sued him in the Small Cause Court for money due. Accompanied by two other East Indians he called at the tailor's shop, and knocked at the door; the man opened it and asked what they wanted; they said they wished to give him some jobs, he refused saying that they were bad paymasters, whereupon they struck him, the defendant called him *sala* and thrashed him for having sued him in the Small Cause Court; the man being alone fled into the zenana, and the defendant pursued him thither; he gave the alarm, and the neighbours came to his help. Gomes was caught, but his comrades had bolted, he had accordingly been hauled up at the Police. He admitted the charge, but pleaded provocation, which, as the facts set forth above shewed, had no foundation whatever. The Magistrates remarked that the case was one of a most wanton assault, deliberately planned, and accordingly sentenced the defendant to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and not to a fine, which usually has little effect upon offenders of this class.

THE HIGH COURT has issued an amended circular in substitution of its late circular regarding vakalat namas. This circular says: "The Court direct that all District Judges and all Munsiffs at out-stations will publicly impress upon Pleaders of all grades a sense of their responsibility to the Courts in which they practise in the matter of accepting vakalutnamahs from parties themselves, or from persons professing to be authorized by special, or general powers of Attorney to act on behalf of other persons."

IN THE ABSENCE of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor from the capital Sir Richard Garth is performing the role of the national host. There was a very good gathering of Europeans and natives at the house of the Chief Justice last night. His Lordship as usual was courteous and affable, but the heat was very great.

THE FOLLOWING reports have reached Peshawar:

While Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan was in the Khogianri district, he made arrangements for the good administration of the Nagarhar tract. He sent orders to Mirza Muhammad Azim, Ramji Mal, Bisakhi Mal, and certain other officials of the Jalalabad Court, and the son of Yusaf Khan, Kotwal of the place, to wait upon him, and render him accounts (of State moneys which passed through their hands) of past years. The Chief lately summoned the Khans of Khogianri clan before him, and made them presents of a *lungi* (turban) each and granted to their tribesmen in general Rs. 6,000 cash, and the provisions which the British authorities had collected in the Khogianri district for the use of their troops and subsequently presented to His Highness. He also granted *lungis* and Rs. 6,000 cash to the Shinwaris of the Sangee Khel clan. An assignment of the value of Rs. 6,000 a year out of the revenues of the Peshbulak and Hazaruan district has been made by the Amir in favour of Abdulla Nur, Kuki Khel, on account of his pay; and the village of Bhatti Kot has been granted to Malik Wali Muhammad Khan, Zakka Khel, as a revenue free grant: the Malik is to reside at the place. Muhammad Hassan Khan, grandson (daughter's son) of Wazir Futteh Khan, is now *Hakim* of Jelalabad, and the sons of Nasrat Khan have been nominated to the Chiefship of Lalpura. The Amir has summoned Muhammed Shah (of Lalpura) to his presence. The Amir is said to have summoned Hussin Ali Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Herat Army to wait upon him. The son of Safdar Ali Khan has been summoned from Kandahar to render accounts (of the State moneys which passed through the hands) of his father. Six regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery have been despatched by the Kabul authorities towards Badakshan. At Balkh this force will be joined by the local troops and proceed to Badakshan under the control of the authorities of that part of the country.—*Press Commissioner*.

DR. PETERMANN'S MITTHEILUNGEN No. 5 of Vol. 25 of 1879 contains the following accounts of the progress of Russian Explorations:

"The Grand Duke Nikolai Constantinovich has recently published a book on his expedition of 1877, undertaken to explore the country with a view to the construction of a Central Asian Railroad between Orenburg and Taskend. This work also contains a summary of the schemes and conclusions suggested by his journey. He is about to go on a second expedition for the furtherance of the same object, while another expedition, having a minute exploration of the *Uzboi* for its object, is expected to finish its task during the present summer season.

In these undertakings the Imperial Russian Geographical Society will be represented by a Statistician Mayef and by a Geologist, Prince A. Gedraye, whose special task is to exa-

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mine the *Uzboi*. The Sary Kamysh, to which the Amu Darya flood of last year found its way, lies 49 feet below the surface of the Caspian Sea (according to the survey undertaken by Engineer Hullmann from the side of the Aral). That is, the Sary Kamysh forms a considerable depression covering an area of about 10,000 square versts. which would have to be flooded before a connection of the Amu Darya with the Caspian by way of the Sary Kamysh could be thought of. Hence Colonel Petrusscevich proposes that in the event of future canal-works the river bed to the Sary Kamysh should be discarded in favor of the yet little-known dry channels running from Charjui (Bokhara) to Igdy in the Turkoman Steppe, from which point down to Krasnovodsk on the East-coast of the Caspian. The *Uzboi* is already surveyed." *Ditto.*

SATURDAY, 12TH JULY.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Maharani Surnomoye C. I. of Cossimbazar, has given Rs. 500 to Babu Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Editor of the *Sungbad Provakar*, for the publication of a Bengali translation of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi."

WITH reference to the results of the Sanskrit titles examination, which we summarized last week from the *Calcutta Gazette*, we are informed that the statement that Pundit Joy Chunder Bhuttacharjea, who has passed in Smriti, was a self-taught scholar, is not correct. He was, we are told, a pupil of Pundit Chunder Kant Turkalankar of Mymensing.

THERE WERE 182 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th July, of which 24 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 54 from fever, 24 from bowel-complaints, 2 from accidents, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born and three persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 17. The week under report was one of the healthiest of the year, and was healthier than the corresponding week of last year when the deaths recorded were 201.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know the proper destinations of the memorial bust and portrait of the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose The bust has arrived and the portrait has been executed. It had been originally resolved that the bust should be placed at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat and the portrait at the Town Hall. But there is a feeling among many subscribers that the bust if placed at the Burning Ghat would be covered with soot and dirt, and the proper place for it would be the Town Hall. We believe a meeting of the subscribers will be held early for the consideration of this question.

WE HOPE the rumour is true that it has been decided to close Cooper's Hill College. It is not intended to interfere with the completion of the studies of those now at the college, but there will be no fresh admission.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, who is no friend of the Home Rulers of Ireland, thus estimates their probable position at the coming general elections:

If the next general election would give either party a very large and commanding majority, irrespective of the Home Rulers, it is possible that something might be done to keep these gentlemen within bounds. But the fear is that the result of the next general election will be more like a "tie," so far as the representation of England and Scotland is concerned. In that case, the Home Rulers will be all-powerful, and imagination shudders at the prospect of the "ascendancy" of the Parnells.

It will not then do to contemn the Home Rulers. At any crisis they can turn the scale in favour of any party they may choose.

OUR RANCHEE CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us under date the 9th instant:

The weather here is very unusual. As far as this town is concerned, rain has not yet set in in "right earnest." Let it not be understood that there has not been sufficient rain to satisfy us. Some copious showers we *did* have, and so terrible were their effects on the roads in making them muddy and impassable, that we often wished them to leave us. At present the public roads are in a pretty good condition.

The *Ruth Jattra* or the festival of the Great Chariot of Jagannath took place with great *eclat*, at a place 6 miles south-west of Ranchee, named after the god, Jagannathpore. Here on a hillock stands the ponderous temple (built of stone throughout) of the Lord of the World.

WE ARE requested to mention that the Bhowanipore Students' Association has awarded to Babu Kalipossuno Banerjee the medal offered by it for the best poem on the life of an Indian or foreign lady. The winner of the prize selected the life of Lucretia for his theme.

THE TAYLOR CONTROVERSY is thickening. Mr. Stanhope made the following statement in the House of Commons:

"On the one hand, Sir Frederick Halliday after many years of useful public service in India has been exposed to violent attacks in several pamphlets, and I venture to express my respect for the forbearance which he has displayed, knowing that he could only defend himself by official documents. On the other hand, no public matter is involved—the motion of the hon. member for South Warwickshire raises no such question—and therefore Lord Cranbrook does not upon the whole consider himself justified in producing the statement, or the papers generally, or in putting the country to the great expense of printing them."

Lord Cranbrook has, however, consented to present the statement to Parliament.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Administration Report of the Jails of Bengal, 1878. 2. Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah for 1877-78. 3. Progress Report of Ditto in the Punjab for 1877-78. 4. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for May 1879 and for two months, April and May, with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of 1877-78. 5. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. V. May, 1879. 6. Calcutta Review, No. 137, July 1879. 7. Prices of Food-Grains, Firewood and Salt in Bengal, from 1866 to 1878. (Compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department.) 8. Students Key to Lamb's Tales from Shakespear. By Benode Behari Banerjea, M. A. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 102, June 1879. 10. The Aborigines Friend, June, 1879. 11. The Bengal Magazine from April to May 1879. 12. A few stray notes regarding the Charwa Agricultural Company Limited. By Tara Chand Mookerji, Honorary Secretary. 13. The Rent-Question. Reprinted from the *Bramho Public Opinion*. 22nd and 29th May, 1879. 14. Datta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali Nos. 13 and 14. 15. Accounts of the examination and rewards of the Ayurvedic Students from the Ambastha Sammilani Sobha. 16. Paricharika, a monthly Bengali Journal, Vol. II. No. 2.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 5th.—In the House of Lords Earl Cadogan, replying to a question, said that a despatch has been received from Lord Chelmsford, dated Capetown 6th June, in which he proposes the following peace conditions, namely: that Cetywayo shall send into the British Camp the two guns and oxen captured at Isandula with his Ambassadors, and that he shall give promise to surrender all arms captured since the commencement of war, and furthermore that a Zulu Regiment shall come into the British Camp and be disarmed as token of his submission. Pending receipt of a reply to these conditions from the Home Government no further military operations will be undertaken.

6th.—The funeral of Lord Lawrence yesterday at Westminster Abbey was very impressive. Her Majesty sent a representative. Pall bearers were Sir Stafford Northcote Lord Northbrook. Earl Shaftesbury Lord Napier Sir William Muir, Sir Henry Norman Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Arthur Beecher. There were also present a large concourse of notables.

7th.—The rumour received in the Capetown advices of the 15th June, that an armistice has been granted is not confirmed. The Army Discipline Bill is making slow progress in the House of Commons and has met with great opposition from the Irish members, especially as regards the flogging clauses. A most uproarious special sitting of ten hours duration was held on Saturday when the Secretary of State for War announced that the whole question was being reconsidered. The Lords negatived without a division a resolution brought forward by Lord Stanley of Alderly referring to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council all cases of disputed succession not involving preponderating political considerations or criminal elements.

11th.—In consequence of the obstructiveness of the members in the House of Commons. the speaker delegated an official to make special minutes of the debates. Mr. Parnell violently impugned the conduct of the speaker, and to-day introduced a resolution condemning his course of action as unprecedented. The House negatived the motion by 421 against 29 votes. Sir Stafford Northcote moved and Lord Hartington seconded a vote of confidence in the speaker, which, after a long and animated discussion was agreed to without a division. The Postmaster General, replying to a question said the annual loss on the postal contract was 200,000. The Indian share averaged 76.500. He suggested that the Indian share in the new contract should be 23·84 per cent.

Capetown, June 17th.—The troops have commenced their advance from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford, and have almost effected a junction with Wood's column which has again advanced.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 17th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Action of Electric Currents upon each other.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 19th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Carbon and Carbonic Anhydride.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

VI.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

"MERE peddling reductions," as Mr. Smollett remarked in the House of Commons, will not do. The retrenchment must be large and permanent, if the Government really wishes to restore an equilibrium between income and expenditure without recourse to additional taxation, and redeem its pledge regarding the Famine Fund. Among other measures we recommend for this purpose is one relating to the redistribution of the territorial limits of the different provinces of India. Of course nothing should be done to impair the efficiency of administration, but we are satisfied that the scheme which we propose, without in the slightest degree detracting from administrative efficiency, would lead to a considerable saving. Our first suggestion is—reduce the number of local administrations. A good portion of civil expenditure has increased in consequence of the multiplication of local administrations. In some instances the additional establishments were needed in order to promote the development of local resources, but the object aimed at having been attained, the Government may now fitly reorganize the several local Governments. In our humble opinion it is not necessary to divide the Empire into so many petty States. There is so much homogeniety between certain provinces that they may be well united under one central authority. For instance we see no reason why there should be three separate Governments in Northern India, *viz.*, the Government of the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh. The North Western Provinces and Oudh have been practically united, and the time has arrived for the incorporation of the Punjab with the Government of the North Western Provinces. If Bengal with an area of 189,034 square miles and a population of about sixty-three millions can be successfully governed by one Lieutenant-Governor, we do not see why a similar responsible ruler should not be able to carry on the administration of the North Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, the aggregate area of which is 203,932 square miles, and population less than sixty millions. Bengal until the separation of Assam comprised an area of 230,802 square miles and a population of about sixty-seven millions. It may be urged that the Sikh population of the Punjab differs from the Hindu population of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, but the Hindus of Delhi and Umballa have been put under the Punjab Government. Further, perhaps no two peoples of India differ so widely from each other as those of Bengal and Behar, and if the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is competent to deal with them both, why cannot one Lieutenant-Governor of the North India districts be equally competent to deal, with the populations of the different districts? The civil and criminal laws, which govern the North Western Provinces Oudh and the Punjab, are much the same; the revenue system does not materially differ, while the social influences at work are more or less allied. Special laws there are relating to the Punjab and Oudh, but so are there special laws relating to Bengal, Behar and Orissa. There is only one point in this amalgamation scheme, which requires grave deliberation—we mean frontier politics. Three years ago a military critic thus wrote on the subject. "The rapid advance of Russian influence and the spread of Russian intrigue in Central Asia, our own inevitable advance in Khelat and its consequences, Cabul intrigue, and Afreedic turbulence, all these influences tend to one common centre, the enhancement of interest and weight in all Frontier considerations." But Kabul has since been practically brought under subjugation, and the creation of British Residents in Affghansthan will give us a strong hold upon that territory. The writer, however, advocated the creation of a Frontier province with Sind included. "The separation of Sind from Bombay," he wrote "which would reduce the country under that Government to limits almost too contracted to form a presidency might be compensated by incorporating the Central Provinces with the Bombay Governor's territory. The newly created Frontier provinces would have to be divided into two great portions, the Northern and Southern Divisions, each under a Commissioner subordinate to the Chief of Peshwar. The line of demarcation between Sind and the Punjab would probably need re-adjustment, so that the Beloochee tribe within one district and the Pathans of the other might be under distinct supervision. The office of the Commissioner of the Southern Division could, however, be easily made to include the duties of Governor Generals' Agent in Beloochistan, while the Commissioner of the Northern Division could readily assume the

political duties arising in connection with all the Pathan tribes to the North-West." The details we leave the Government to consider, but we submit the creation of a Frontier Province would deprive the Punjab Government of its specialty, and the rest of the Punjab may therefore be fitly incorporated with the North Western Provinces. Such an amalgamation would lead to considerable savings. The salaries of the Lieutenante Governor, the Secretaries, the Judges of the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector Generals of Police, Prisons, and Registration, in fact all the departmental heads constituting a local Government, with their establishments, would be saved. Perhaps one Judge may have to be added to the High Court of the North Western Provinces to meet the increase of work in consequence of the amalgamation and the Secretariat slightly strengthened. Otherwise the existing staff of the North Western Provinces Government ought to suffice for the ordinary work of administration in the same manner as the administrative staff of Bengal. We need not dilate upon these points because they are so obvious. The Central Provinces should of course be annexed partly to Bombay, Bengal, and the North Western Provinces. The abolition of the Central Provinces Government according to a contemporary is already under the consideration of the Government of India. Then we are of opinion that Assam should be restored to Bengal. Last year this subject was considered by the Government of India, and the *pros and cons* of the measure were published by the Press Commissioner. What we then said we say again.

We have always been opposed to the separation of Assam from Bengal, and our reasons are not exactly those which have been advanced by the pro-annexation party. We do not look at the question purely from a provincial point of view. The creation of Assam into a separate Province is an imperial question; the imperial exchequer bears the cost of its maintenance; a regular staff of officers has been entertained for the administration of the province, and the question is whether the outturn has been worth the cost. Four years' experience, we refer to Colonel Keatinge's administration, shewed that it had not been so. Assam is as backward as ever, while the separation of the province has deprived it of the benefits of the progressive policy, which is pursued in Bengal. Assam as a province cannot feed its own administrative staff. There is not sufficient room for promotion, and the officers of Asssm consequently lack the necessary stimulus for exertion. The Covenanted Civil Service does not suffer by this lack of promotion, because Civilians may be transferred from Assam to Bengal and *vice versa* according to the exigencies of the public service. But the same opportunities do not exist for other branches of the public service, and this circumstance necessarily tends to exercise a depressing influence upon the administration. The uncovenanted service finds itself crabbed, cribbed, and confined. The same remark applies to the Public Works Department, and we believe much dissatisfaction prevails in that department in consequence of want of promotion. On the other hand the cost of administration has greatly increased. If the advantages of a separate administration had been tangible, we would not have minded those disadvantages, but when we see that the dissociation of Assam from Bengal has not been attended with commensurate good, the increased cost of administration is simply unjustifiable, while the growing discontent of the administrative staff in consequence of the absence of promotion is a positive evil. On the other hand the separation of Assam from Bengal as we have remarked above has withdrawn the former from the influence of the progressive policy pursued in the latter. Some of the Bengal districts have been transferred to Assam, and as they have been subjected to the non-regulation system of the new province, they have become heavy losers. The change of treatment for them has been a positive injustice to them. Then, again, although Assam now forms a separate province, its substantive law is derived from Bengal, but unfortunately the Bengal Government has no direct interest in it. It is said that Assam wants men and money. As regards the first, the co-operation of the Bengal Government is absolutely necessary; the cooly immigrants, who go to Assam. are chiefly raised in these provinces, and when such is the case, it is of the utmost importance to give the Bengal Government a direct interest in the work. With regard to money a good portion of the increased expenses for a separate administration could be saved by the amalgamation of Assam with Bengal, and that amount would be available for the prosecution of improvements in the province. Great stress is laid upon the fact that Assam is an outlying province, the circumstances of which are not similar to those of Bengal Proper, and it is, therefore, urged that the Bengal Government is not quite in its element in dealing with Assam. This is a view to which we cannot assent. Strictly speaking both Behar and Orissa are as dissimilar from Bengal as Assam, and yet the same ruler successfully governs the three provinces. The restoration of Assam to Bengal will lead to economy, and contribute to efficiency by holding out fair hopes of promotion to the officers employed; the yoking the province to the progressive car of Bengal will necessarily carry it onward. The problem has been practically solved by the appointment of Sir Stuart Bayley, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to act also as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in addition to his present duties during the temporary absence of Sir Ashley Eden. This dual appointment means that it is quite practicable for one chief to carry on the administration of both the Provinces. And if Sir Stuart Bayley can attend to both Bengal and Assam, surely Sir Ashley Eden when he returns will be able to do likewise.

The savings to the imperial fund, which may be effected by the adoption of the amalgamation scheme we have set forth above, will be as follows:

SAVINGS.

(Compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India Part II. 1877.

		£	£
OUDH.			
Chief Commissioner	...	5212	
Secretariat	...	10259	
Judicial Commissioner	...	6045	
			21507
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Chief Commissioner ...	...	5387	
Secretariat	...	8712	
Judicial Commissioner	...	5695	
			19794
PUNJAB.			
Lieutenant-Governor and Staff...		11444	
Secretariat	...	17686	
Financial Commissioner	...	11917	
Chief Court	...	19492	
			60539
ASSAM.			
Lump sum	...	.....	30000
		Grand total ...	£ 131,840

The above statement does not of course represent the whole of the savings. Several departments have been transferred to the Provincial Fund such as the Jails, the Police, Stamps, Registration, Education, and corresponding savings will be effected in those departments. We think we may safely calculate that after providing for the necessary paraphernalia of the new Frontier Commissionerships and strengthening the Secretariat and High Court of the North Western Provinces, a net saving of twenty-five lacs of rupees per annum may be effected.

THE LORDS ON INDIAN FINANCE.

WE have barely time this week to notice the salient points in the debate in the House of Lords on Indian Finance. Lord Northbrook has again laid India under deep obligation. In presenting the petition of the British Indian Association against the imposition of the cost of the Affghan War on the Indian revenue his Lordship took an elaborate review of Indian finance. His Lordship expressly stated that the views he submitted were his own, and that he was not actuated by any party motive. Considering the substance and spirit of his Lordship's address we think this disclaimer was quite unnecessary. In his opinion the finances of India were rightly engaging the serious consideration of the Government and Parliament. As to the reduction of the import duties on cotton manufactures, though he was opposed to protection, he had a strong objection to the time and manner of that reduction. It would entail a loss on the Indian revenue of £200,000 a year; and the impression in India undoubtedly was that it had been made, not in the interests of the people of that Empire, but under pressure from a great interest in England. His Lordship was also of opinion that a considerable strain had been given to the Constitution of India by the manner in which the measure had been adopted. He looked with some apprehension at what might occur if the Viceroy of India was to overrule the majority of his Council, except in cases of really great and serious responsibility. He agreed with the Government as to the reduction of expenditure on what were called "reproductive works;" but if there were to be reductions in ordinary public works, he hoped that such reductions would not be made too hastily, or on the "penny wise and pound foolish" principle. He thoroughly approved the policy of retrenchment and said that "he saw no reason why the cost of the army in India should not be reduced to the level of average expenditure of 1872-75—or £3,250,000 less than now and £1,250,000 less than the recent average. Other salutary economies could be found in the employment of natives more generally in the Government service; the reduction of the expenses of the Bombay and Madras Governments; and the scaling down of the salaries of the higher officials in the Civil Service, and the abolition of some useless posts." His Lordship also supported the determination of Her Majesty's Government not to interfere with the standard of the currency in India, and in conclusion expressed his belief "that if economy and care be called into play, and if reductions be boldly carried out, the finances of India may be placed on a satisfactory basis". Lord Cranbrook rather angrily retorted about the remission of the cotton duties. Lord Lawrence's protest against the cotton policy of Government has at the present moment a mournful interest, and we therefore give below the *Times'* report *in extenso*:

Lord Lawrence, who was imperfectly heard, was understood to contend that the reduction of the cotton duties was an imprudent step, having regard to the financial straits of India and the difficulty of imposing any new taxation to meet possible emergencies. It would be easier, he thought, to raise 20 millions in England than two in India; and, considering how much India was dependent upon agriculture, how small her trade was compared with her population, it seemed to him that the perils of India were great, and that the most careful and most economical administration were required to obviate them. It was a vital question whether the Secretary of State should have the power of carrying on the business of the government of India without consulting his Council. As the Afghan war was not undertaken solely in the interests of India, England ought to share with India the expense of that war, as she formerly shared the cost of a war with Persia. He was glad that changes had been made in the salt duties, which still amounted 13 times the cost of the article and pressed heavily upon the millions of India. But the import duties on cotton goods fell mainly on the richer classes, who were the chief buyers of the finer goods made in England, so that the remission was no relief to the great mass of the people, who wore the coarser goods made in India. He was glad the Government had not attempted to interfere with the currency, as no benefit was likely to result from a change in that direction. As to the reduction of expenditure, he thought the Government were right in doing what they could in that direction, but he doubted at the same time whether it would be wise to reduce the army in India by a single man.

The remainder of the debate, we read, was taken up with a lively and conversational interchange of views by Lord Ripon, Lord Salisbury, Lord Selborne and Lord Cranbrook, on the vexed question of the cotton duties; and the lordly temper became a trifle acrid. The Marquis of Salisbury indulged himself in the luxury of a sneer at "those violent—I will not say tergiversations—but evolutions," which Opposition statesmen make in regard to opinions they have previously expressed; and he affected a wish that, for their subject they would choose some matter of less importance than Imperial interests and less liable to be injured by expressions of opinions than the interests of the Indian Empire. The correspondent from whom we take the above adds: "When Lord Northbrook essayed to reply there was a warm discussion as to his right to do so; and the Lord Chancellor decided against him, declaring that there was no motion before the House; and truly if a division had been taken, after what had occurred, the result might have been awkward for the Government. The Lord Chancellor was of course right technically, but the course was unusual. Lord Northbrook had concluded with a formal motion that a petition from the British Indian Association which he presented "do lie on the table," whereas his notice was merely "to call attention

to the condition of the finances of British India and to present a petition from the Committee of the British Indian Association of Calcutta." The whole case of the Government in defence of its action in reference to the remission of the cotton duties may now be considered as before Parliament and the public, and judging from the almost unanimous expressions of opinion in the chief newspapers of the day, there is little doubt of the verdict of common sense." It is admitted that the arguments of the Government are feeble, forced, and contradictory; and this is conceded, not merely by the Opposition journals, but by some of the most fond and faithful flatterers on the Ministerial press." It is a pity that Lord Northbrook did not make a substantive motion; if his Lordship had moved a vote of censure, it would appear from the temper of the House that he would have carried the day.

The effect of Lord Northbrook's speech has, however, been excellent. Even Conservative papers like the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph* support his Lordship and condemn the Government. Thus the *Standard* says:

"As things stand, both parties in politics recognise that more attention must be given, for a time at least, to this pressing subject, and Englishmen as a whole, awakened to the knowledge that there is something wrong, are anxious only that the fullest justice should be done to the country whose welfare they desire to secure. Lord Northbrook's speech in the House of Lords was a strong and even a vehement expression of this wish. The ex-Viceroy began by disclaiming any intention to approach so important a subject from a party point of view. That, indeed, was but natural, for the duties, the responsibilities, the dangers involved in India are of so serious a character that here at least we may trust that a higher level will be permanently maintained. The Government has checked the too headlong, though well-meant zeal of its subordinates, and henceforth, at any rate, both parties in the State stand pledged to a sound financial policy in India. This is a great gain in itself.

Lord Northbrook's frank approval of the measures adopted by his political opponents was worthy of the position which he holds and that which he has held. In the reduction of expenditure on the so-called productive public works in the suppression of one or more of the highly-paid officers at Calcutta, in the reduction of the Governmental staffs at Madras and Bombay, in the greatly increased employment of natives save for the more responsible posts, Lord Northbrook cordially agreed with what had been done. His suggestion that the military expenditure might be cut down to what it was in the years 1872-75, thus reducing the outlay here alone by no less a sum than three millions and a half, is a matter which will, of course, receive due consideration; and although the constitution of the Committee in India is scarcely what might have been hoped for by sanguine army reformers, it is no secret that here, too the Home Government has taken the matter a good deal into its own hands. Thus Lord Northbrook's remarks on these points might almost be said to have been merely supplementary to the proposals of Ministers. As such Lord Cranbrook regarded them, and whilst he declined to enter at any length into the questions raised by the petition presented by Lord Northbrook from the British Indian Association of Calcutta, the Secretary of State for India renewed the assurances given by Mr. Stanhope in the House of Commons, and by himself at Sheffield, that reform in India had been undertaken with no intention of looking back.

The same paper thus notices Lord Northbrook's protest against the remission of the cotton duties:

"The single matter on which Lord Northbrook did assail the Government policy more than made up for his general complimentary tone in other respects. In dealing with the subject of the Cotton Duties he spoke with earnestness, and even vehemence, and not the most strenuous supporter of Administration could deny that he had the best of the argument. Admitting that the cotton duties were in themselves objectionable—admitting that the Government were pledged to repeal them at the earliest possible date—still he said that they had been remitted at the wrong time and in the wrong way; that the steps taken had been more than doubtful in England and altogether illegal in India, and that, worse than all, these taxes had been repealed when far more objectionable taxes had been imposed in their place. He accused the Government in short of having allowed the interests of Lancashire the pressure of powerful manufacturers of both parties in that great county to overwhelm their sense of what was just to India in her time of trouble. Can it be said, asked the noble Earl, that this repeal of two hundred thousand pounds' worth of Cotton Duties was a "measure whereby the safety, tranquility, or interest of the British possessions in India was essentially affected?" No one could so contend. Yet these were the sole grounds on which the Viceroy of India was justified in overruling the majority of his Council. Lord Lytton had overruled them on this matter of the duties, and had been supported in that action by the Government at home. This, too, at a time when the license tax was being raised from people who were earning but four shillings a week. It was a most telling indictment, and evidently it was felt as such. To the former portions of the charge Lord Cranbrook could make a reasonable reply. He showed that Lord Salisbury had in 1876 written most strongly against these very duties; that the feeling in England was also against them; that partial steps had already been taken; and consequently that, even if removed at a time of pressure, the measure was justifiable, due regard being had to the future of Indian trade. But, even on these heads, Lord Northbrook had quoted remarks by Lord Lytton himself of very recent date which proved that the Viceroy at least had then thought that India could not afford to lose this amount of revenue at such a time. In regard, however, to Lord Lytton's action in overriding his Council on a purely financial matter, can hardly be said that either Lord Cranbrook or Lord Salisbury made a wholly satisfactory reply; and most probably even Sir Henry Maine, who was quoted by Lord Cranbrook as fully satisfied as to the legality of the entire proceeding, would not desire that it should be done again. That, in fact, is the best excuse for the whole transaction: it is not likely to be repeated.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes:

By his measured and weighty speech last night, in the House of Peers, Lord Nothbrook did solid service to the cause of Indian finance. Party spirit, we need scarcely say had no share in a discourse which was directed to the great subjects under review and was not levelled against either the Home or the Indian Government. Nothing could have been fairer or more dignified than the tone in which he dealt with the various branches of a complex theme; and even when expressing his regret at the manner and time in which the cotton duties were remitted, Lord Northbrook did not step beyond the limits of free and impartial criticism. The worst consequences would flow from any conduct tending to make Indian affairs a battlefield, and we are glad to say that this mischief has been carefully avoided in recent Indian discussions. It was not only as an ex-Viceroy that Lord Northbrook spoke with authority. He has had the immense advantage of a long practical acquaintance with the business of Government, has been intimately conversant with minute details as well as broad principles; and he therefore brings a ripened experience to bear upon extensive and accurate knowledge. The finances of India, no doubt, are in a less favourable position than when he returned to England but he is candid enough to recognise the causes which have led to the difference and to exonerate the Government from blame. The Madras famine, for example, was far more severe than that in Bengal, and the outlay proportionately greater; while the silver depreciation, wholly uncontrollable, has inflicted a loss of millions. Surveying the policy pursued since he quitted the East, Lord Northbrook gives his sanction in the main to what has been done, and still more to what is promised; but, as we have said he takes exception to the conduct of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in giving up the cotton duties. Just as stout a Free-trader as ever, he still thinks that revenue should not have been given up at a time when taxes were imposed and beyond this he laments that the mode of doing an act, justified by principle, should have created irritation in India, where it is believed that her interests have been sacrificed to Manchester. The effect produced in our Eastern dependency he qualifies as deplorable. More than that he believes the Constitution has been strained by the Governor-General, who availed himself of the letter to infringe the spirit of the law. Lord Cranbrook's answer was perfectly candid and straightforward. The change had long been pressed on the Government; a tentative concession, made in 1878, satisfied nobody; a deputation appeared at the India Office urging full compliance with the oft-repeated promises; and when Lord Lytton asked whether the Cabinet would give him support if he overruled his Council, the Cabinet thinking the time had come to redeem their pledges, gave an affirmative answer. They duly took into account the English producers when they sanctioned a step beneficial to Indian consumers; and they felt it would be unwise to nurse up by protective duties Indian factories which, at some time or other, would have to meet the current of Free Trade.

While admitting the force of these considerations, we must express our opinion that Lord Northbrook made out his view that what he called the Constitution had been strained, since it is not credible that Parliament intended the exceptional powers conferred on the Governor-General in 1870 to apply to minute questions of tariff.

Lord Northbrook has thus touched the chord of the national heart of England, and we do hope that it vibrates to the benefit of India. His Lordship stated that the army expenditure is susceptible of reduction to the extent of three millions and three quarters, and as he is the head of the Army Commission in England much may be done by him. We hope the reduction of expenditure will result in a sensible reduction of taxation in India.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

A VERY important debate took place in the House of Commons on the Indian Constitution on the motion of Sir William Harcourt. As he said, so he did eschew party feeling in putting the question before the House. He said that "the Government of India was perforce a despotic government. This was a fact which we might regret but which we were obliged to accept. We had been unable to give to India the inestimable boon of self-government and representative institutions. If our Government of that country should ever result in our being able to give its people that boon, our government would reach its legitimate end. It was indispensable that the English Government of India should be an absolute government, but it would not, he thought, be consistent with the sentiments, the sympathies, and the traditions of the English people or Parliament, if they were to allow that absolute government to be unrestricted and uncontrolled. No man had as yet been created who was fit to exercise uncontrolled power over two hundred millions of his fellow-creatures." He then described the Indian Constitution, and said that the Secretary of State was the final repository of power, that though he was responsible to Parliament, he was to be held in check by his Council, that though not bound by the opinion of the Council, still in the event of his dissenting from the opinion of the majority, it is his duty to record his reasons for dissenting from them. With regard to the authority of the Governor General Sir William Harcourt said that "he was no Eastern satrap surrounded by janissaries and advised by eunuchs. (Laughter.) There was, in fact, no such person as an absolute Governor-General, the authority of the Queen in India being exercised by the "Governor-General in Council." Now that being so, he wished to know how it came that in the Afghan papers there were occasional despatches addressed to the "Governor General," as distinct apparently from the "Governor-General in Council." The Governor-General had no authority to act without his Council, though he was empowered by an Act dating from the time of Lord Cornwallis to overrule them. There was a later Act, the language of which was more condensed, but the object and intention of which were precisely the same. The fifth clause of the Act of 1870 provided that, when the safety and tranquility of the British possessions were essentially affected, the Governor General might overrule his Council. That was just and necessary, but everything depended upon the manner in which the power was exercised; and Lord Stanley had pointed out that if it were abused, the spirit of the Constitution would be violated." After describing the Indian Constitution Sir William mentioned three instances in which it had been violated, viz., the Afghan War, the Vernacular Press Act, and the remission of the cotton duties. With regard to the Affghan war he said:

He admitted that the Afghan question came within the secret committee clause; it was an affair of high foreign policy, and the Secretary of State was justified in removing it from the consideration of the Council of India in England. Why he did so, was much more difficult to understand. One would have thought that in embarking upon a policy of that kind, he would have desired all the assistance and support he could obtain. There was, however, no right to withdraw the matter from the Governor-General in Council in India. The last despatch preceding the adoption of the new policy was a despatch from the Government of India, under Lord Northbrook objecting to that policy. When Lord Lytton went out he received instructions from the Government as to the policy he was to pursue in a despatch of the 28th of February 1876, which was addressed, not to the Governor-General in Council, but to the Governor-General. There was no answer to the despatch from Lord Northbrook. The despatch to Lord Lytton was not laid before the Council. He recommended the new policy and they opposed it; and it was not until direct authority from the Secretary of State was laid before them that they would entertain it. Ultimately, as he was informed, the instructions of the Secretary of State were produced to the Council. The Secretary of State had no right to instruct the Governor-General apart from his Council. How was the Council dealt with afterwards? It was now perfectly well-known that three members of the Council dissented from the new policy; and under the Indian Constitution their recorded dissents ought to have been sent home to the Secretary of State. But these dissents were not recorded. The instructions to adopt the new policy were given in February 1876, and no report of the protracted discussions came home until the 10th of May 1877. Did anybody believe that was the first intimation conveyed to the Secretary of State? Did not everybody know that communications were taking place by every mail, but that they were private communications? When the instructions were given to Sir Lewis Pelly for the conferences at Peshawar and the treaty he was to submit as an *ultimatum* to Shere Ali, the Council in India ought to have been consulted, and the dissents should have been recorded and made available to Parliament. It was impossible not to remark that the first official report was sent when the three who objected to the policy had ceased to be members of the Council.

Regarding the Vernacular Press Act, he remarked:

As regarded the Vernacular Press Act, the objection was to the manner in which the Council in England was dealt with. A telegram was sent by the Viceroy on the 13th of March, submitting a proposal to introduce the Act. The usual course would have been to have waited until the Act was passed, and then to have considered it in England and to have approved or rejected it. The Secretary of State, without consulting his Council or allowing them to express any opinion on the subject, telegraphed back the same day his assent substantially to the principle of the Act. This was to defeat altogether the operation of the Council in England as a check upon the action of the Secretary of State, by depriving it of all opportunity of criticism and remonstrance. Under all the circumstances of the case, the House would, he thought, be of opinion that as far as the Indian Vernacular Press Act was concerned, the practices of the Constitution had not been fairly complied with.

Sir William then touched upon the remission of the cotton duties in the following terms:

The repeal of the cotton duties was, he believed inaugurated by a speech which had been made by the Secretary of State for India at the time in Manchester in 1875. But the matter was abandoned for a considerable period when the Governor-General in Council used the exceptional powers to which he had already referred not in any great case of sudden emergency, but in a case of ordinary finance to overulern

the Council of India. He should like to know whether any other example could be furnished of the over-ruling power of the Governor-General having been exercised in such circumstances. The Customs duties on cotton had been imposed by a legislative Act and one would suppose that the natural way to get rid of them would have been by the passing of a Legislative Act. The Governor-General, however, knew that he could not pass such an Act, because the opinion of his Council was almost unanimously against him. The legal member of the Council felt himself obliged to state that if such things went on the Government o India would be impossible, and he strongly objected to the way in which the proposed change in the law was to be effected. . . If on such matters as the Afghan war, the Vernacular Press, and the finances of India, the Secretary of State did not think it worth while to communicate with the Council of India, the Government had better begin by saving the salaries of both councils. For his part he was brought up in Whig principles, and he hoped always to remain in them. (A laugh.) He had great respect for the limited monarchy of England and he always wished to maintain the principle of limited monarchy in England; but he was equally anxious to maintain the principle of limitation of imperialism in India. (Hear.)

Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary, returned a feeble reply. He vindicated the practice of the Secretary of State governing India by telegrams. He said: "There was one thing most essential for the Government of India, and that was a complete understanding between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. (Hear, hear.) If they were to be confined to communications which passed through a great many hands, it would be very difficult for the Governor General and the Secretary of State, at such a distance and under difficult circumstance, to understand each other." Surely Sir William Harcourt did not mean that there should be no private communications between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General. What he contended for was that all questions should be decided by the Secretary of State in consultation with his Council, and this point Mr. Stanhope did not answer. With regard to the particular instances mentioned the Under-Secretary thus noticed the Affghan business:

He would not go at length into the question of the negotiations between the Viceroy and the Amir of Cabul, because in the first place it was not necessary for the purposes of the debate to do so, and because in the second it would involve a personal and painful question; but he would simply say that, although delay arose in the communications between the Home Government and the Viceroy as to the negotiations with the Amir, a meeting eventually took place between the representative of her Majesty's Government and the Amir of Cabul. They met in January 1877, and the result of the meeting was communicated to the Government of India on the 26th of March. In the opinion of the Government of India there existed no reason for publishing the report. Some people might say that not to report proceedings of that kind would not be in conformity with the usual practice in England. That might be so, but it was in conformity with the usual practice in India. Any one who had studied the Blue-books would have seen that during the whole time of the Afghan negociations not a single despatch was written by the Duke of Argyll, the Secretary of State. (Laughter.) Lord Northbrook wrote one or two despatches, but they were of a most meagre character; and there was no despatch whatever reporting the result of the negotiations of 1873 which were of equal importance with the negotiations of 1877. After the communications received on the 26th of May Lord Lytton and his council immediately set to work to prepare a despatch. The documents that had reached them were excessively voluminous. A despatch was drafted but was not ready for signature until May 10, the date on which it was sent over to England. At that time the three dissentient members had left India, so that it was impossible for their dissents to be appended to the despatch. If there had been on record any demand by those gentlemen that their votes should be turned into formal minutes Lord Lytton would undoubtedly have given his consent to that proceeding.

What an answer was this! Lord Lytton's despatch announcing the new Affghan policy was not forwarded till the three dissentient members had left India, and no mention was made of their dissent! And such a proceeding Mr. Stanhope declared was all right. With regard to the Vernacular Press Act he "ventured to say that no objection could be attached to the Home Government, for having telegraphed assent to the proposal of the Governor General of India, that the Vernacular Press Act ought to be passed, because the occasion was one of urgency, and the Secretary of State acted entirely in accordance with the statute." Time has however shewn whether the plea of "urgency" in this matter had any solid basis. With regard to the cotton duties the Under-Secretary practically gave no reply. His answer was in effect this that Lord Lytton had overruled his Council because he did so.

The impression left by this debate both in and out of the House was that Sir William Harcourt had the best of the arguments and that the Government had nothing to say but to apologize. Although the immediate result was not much, we make no doubt that its moral effect in future would be immense. The Secretary of State and the Governor General would hesitate twice before they again summarily set aside their Councils. To us in India it is some satisfaction to observe that Parliament is awakening to a due sense of its responsibility. In no other session of Parliament since the Sepoy Mutiny was India so constantly brought before it as it has been in the present session, and the spirit in which Indian questions have been discussed by it has been both just and generous.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE last debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons will be memorable not only for the large concessions made by Government, for the triumph of Mr. Fawcett's principles of Indian economy, and for the statesmanly speech of Mr. Gladstone on the financial situation of India, but also for the solid arguments of Mr. Cross and Mr. Goschen on the silver question. Mr. Cross is a merchant; he is an observant and thoughtful man, but seldom opens his lips; what he said about Indian finance and currency was evidently the result of much study and thought. The value of his speech was unanimously recognized in the House, and Mr. Gladstone complimented him on the solid matter of his address. Referring to the Indian Budget Mr. Cross said: "Now, having that grave statement before them, they might accept it as an official notice that we were no longer to look upon Indian finance through the glamour of Eastern romance. We had dismissed fiction and taken fact into our service. He would examine the teaching of fact respecting the accounts of the year 1877-78. He would like to ask the House to consider three of the proposals of the hon. gentleman—namely, the great reduction proposed in public works expenditure, both ordinary and productive; the policy of borrowing in India at a much higher rate than that at which the money could be obtained in England; and the policy of the Loan Bill, involving the consideration of the Government controlling the exchanges." On the subject of public works expenditure he said: "If they could not reduce the establishment charges in proportion to the total reduction, the works undertaken would cost even more than they cost now and at present the supervision charges were a monstrous abuse, costing, as they did, at least 23 per cent. on the work done. (Hear.) But there was a very grave political question involved, for the reduction meant the discharge of a vast army of workmen who for years had been engaged in the Government service. Had the Government any idea of the number of men they were going to cast loose upon the face of the country and who would have no occupation? If £1,000,000 out of the £2,800,000 saved was withheld from the wage-earners, at least 130,000 would have to be discharged, and no one could contemplate that state of affairs without grave misgivings." Mr. Cross is probably not aware that there is sufficient demand for labour in this country. If the "wage-earners" employed on public works be dispensed with, there are other works which will absorb them. But the question is whether that "monstrous abuse," unwieldy supervising staff, should be maintained. We have always protested against it, and if the Government wishes to make an effective and permanent reduction in public works expenditure, it ought to cut down considerably the supervising staff. With regard to the silver question Mr. Cross said that the fall in its value was no loss to the Indian tax-payer. After analyzing the causes of the fall in the value of silver Mr. Cross pointed out that the mischief lay in the diminution of the absorbing power of India:

During the last 39 years she had absorbed £315,000,000 of bullion, mostly silver. In 20 years ending in 1875, she had absorbed £86,692,000 gold and £162,602,000 silver, or together £249,294,000. In those years she had taken all the silver the world produced, and would have taken more if it had been obtainable, and the remainder of her balances had to be settled in gold. But since 1869 there had been a great diminution in her absorbing power. Thus the sum absorbed in the two years ending 1857 was £23,846,000; in the four years ending 1861, £52,149,000; in the next four years to 1865, £75,280,000; from 1865 to 1869, £59,160,000; from that year to 1873, £29,948,000; and for the last period to the year 1877, £20,910,000. In the first 14 years of this period of 22 years India absorbed £210,000,000 specie, or at the rate of £15,000,000 a year. The imports from America had fallen off considerably in recent years; and as to the German cause of the depreciation of silver, that, he thought, was almost spent.

Mr. Cross then continued: "India had lost her absorbing power, and the question then arose, what was the reason that India had ceased to absorb? It would be the natural thing to say at once that our export must have fallen off in proportion to our imports. But this was not the case. Our exports had increased in proportion to our imports, yet in 1869 India absorbed £59,000,000 of bullion, whereas in 1877 India absorbed only £20,000,000 of bullion. They should try to find out why India could not absorb in the way she did a few years ago, and it was only when hon. members came to look into the finance accounts that they would find the reason clearly written. They would find there that the home charges were going on increasing year by year. In 1868 it required only Rs. 84,970,000 to satisfy the indebtedness, but in 1879 it requires Rs. 189,000,000. This was a monstrous increase. (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly impossible that India could stand it and keep above water, and it was necessary the country should look into this matter as soon as possible. What was the cause of it? That seemed to be the difficulty. India sends us a very large quantity of surplus profits. She sends us nearly £20,000,000 a year more than we send her in merchandise. Where India would take, had she her own way, her return in silver, salt, and shirtings, we force her to take all kinds of things that she does not want. We make her take expensive soldiers and still more expensive civilians; and we make her pay for absentee soldiers—for soldiers who never go near her. He was not blaming any particular Government. He had shown that in 1868 the home payments amounted to a sum equal to 43½ per cent. of the land revenue, and that in 1879 they required a sum equal to the whole net land revenue. This showed an increase of annual charge upon India of Rupees 104,000,000 in eleven years. (Hear, hear.)" This point was enforced with great ability and lucidity by Mr. Fawcett in his recent article on the subject in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Cross would not advise any change in the Indian currency. Mr. Goschen argued on the same side. He did not however agree with Mr. Cross as to the denunciation of the absorbing power of India. He said: "In the year 1876-77 the net import of silver into India was £7,200,000; in 1877-78, £14,700,000; and in 1878-79, £3,390,000, or about £25,000,000 sterling in three years." But this fact does not disprove the assertion that the home charges of India having considerably increased, the loss by exchange has become greater, and that unless those charges be reduced the loss in question could not be prevented. Mr. Goschen recommended a policy of masterly inactivity on the silver question, and all things considered that policy would at present be the wisest.

ONE BROTHER DEFENDS ANOTHER.

THE Stracheys are a strong fraternity. They possess great ability, and know how to hold their own. Their success in life is not a little due to their deep-rooted fraternal feeling. They are the Siamese twins of the Indian service. We have lately had a notable illustration of their fraternal attachment. Sir John Strachey has lost his credit in consequence of the misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund. General Strachey has come to his rescue and taken up the cudgels on behalf of his brother. The latter has written to the *Times* in defence of the former. Let us examine the merits of his statements. General Strachey repudiates the "imputation" against his brother "as not only unfounded but as absurd." "In the first place," he says, "there never was a fund created; and not only so, but when a demand for the creation of such a fund was made, it was distinctly rejected by the Government. Is this true? Let us see what Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton have said on this subject from time to time. The origin of famine taxation rests upon a despatch of Lord Salisbury, who wrote: "While we fully admit the obligation which rests upon the State of preserving the lives of the people, it

cannot be doubted that the primary responsibility for providing for their own support ought to rest upon the people themselves." In proposing the new measures of Famine taxation in December 1877 Sir John Strachey said: "I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever." In a previous speech he had stated that the proceeds of the new taxes would be *religiously* applied to the purposes for which they were intended, *viz.*, the promotion of works which were regarded as an insurance against the Famine. And what did His Excellency the Viceroy say? His Excellency, waxing humourous, remarked: "I can well imagine what many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me—"Your good intentions are possibly sincere, but the path to the nethermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog; but performance is a better. We have often heard the bow-wow of the first: we have yet to see the tail of the second." He was not now speaking of what they ought to do but of what they would do, with the means provided by the proposed taxes. There would be a prompt commencement and an uninterrupted continuation of the great and necessary task." It is true that Sir John Strachey afterwards sought to beat a retreat from the promise he had made. Dr. Thornton had put the question that "something be done to show the tax-payers and the public generally unmistakeably that famine insurance is not a mere pretext for raising money for general purposes, but that the tax is *bona fide* expended on the object for which it is raised." In reply Sir John thus modified his original statements: "What the Government desired was to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper courts of justice, police, education, and so forth." This declaration naturally created much uneasiness, and the Viceroy thought fit to record a minute distinctly stating the object of new taxation. His Excellency wrote: "The revenue raised by the new taxes is required not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works; and the Government had pledged itself not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." When the head of the Government made this public declaration, are we to believe General Strachey that "there was no fund created, and not only so but when a demand for the creation of such a fund was made, it was distinctly rejected by the Government?" Do these words tally with those of Lord Lytton, which we have quoted above? But there is more behind. The deputation of the British Indian Association in their now memorable address to the Viceroy on the subject of cotton duties had barely touched upon the famine taxation of last year, and His Excellency expressed much virtuous indignation against the Association for insinuating—though they did not make this insinuation, and they had not then the necessary information—that the famine fund had been misspent. His Excellency said: "You have entirely failed to recognise the fact that the sole purpose of the additional taxation you complain of was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine. The action of the Government in this matter was dictated by the sincerest and most anxious desire to give to the people of India the greatest protection which could practically be provided for them against the calamities of future famines. To insinuate the contrary is to insinuate a calumny." Within two weeks of this reply the Government gravely announced in its Budget resolution that the "Famine Insurance Fund had ceased to exist." If a fund had not been "created," how could it "cease to exist?" So much for the hard assertion of General Strachey that "there was never a fund created."

General Strachey then says that more than half a million had been actually spent on famine purposes. He writes: "After spending £555,000 on famine relief and providing for the cost of the war, there remained a surplus of £1,309,000 while the whole sum obtained by the new taxes was only £1,200,000. So there was money for the famine fund, though it does not concern the public to know how it was written in the books of the Government." There is another careless assertion made in the above statement by General Strachey which deserves notice. He says that proceeds of famine taxation were not more than the £1,200,000. We are sorry to say that this is not strictly correct. The principle of famine taxation, it is observable, originated in 1877. In 1877 in pursuance of the new policy the Public Works Cess was imposed in Bengal and the Agricultural Cess in the North Western Provinces. Then came the License tax of 1878, and also the increased salt duty in Madras and Bombay. With regard to the latter it was distinctly stated that as the agricultural population of these Presidencies had but lately emerged from the horrors of a famine, it would be better to enhance the salt duty there instead of imposing an agricultural cess, particularly as that measure would fall in with the theory of the equalization of the salt duty. The proceeds of the new taxes were thus estimated:

Public Works cess in Bengal and Agricultural cess in Northern India, 1877-78	...	...	£500,000
License tax 1878-79 ..	...	...	£750,000
Increased salt duty 1878-79...	...	...	£600,000
			£1,850,000

It would be thus seen that the proceeds of the new taxes for the Famine Insurance Fund were more than a million and three quarters, and not a million and a quarter. So much for general figures.

In the third place General Strachey remarks:

"In the year now just begun the increased amount which it was necessary to provide on the estimates to meet loss by exchange, exceeded that provided on the estimates of 1878-79 by nearly a million, and the excess would have come up to the whole amount of the new taxes, if the home charges had not been in part met by the anticipated loan of two millions from the British Treasury. Thus, as the Government stated, "was virtually swept away the financial improvement arrived at with so much difficulty." But it is palpably absurd to blame the Government of India for this additional charge on account of exchange, which was wholly beyond human foresight; and it is equally obvious that if the surplus of this extent no longer existed, it could not be applied to meet famine charges or liabilities. All that the Government could have done in the circumstances was to make up the deficiency by dealing with the exchange, or by reducing ordinary expenditure, or by imposing more taxes. In the peculiar position in which the Government in India was placed in relation to the exchange question' they, not being able to deal with it finally themselves, thought it expedient to postpone the steps that would be necessary for meeting the changed conditions until the Secretary of State had determined what should be done in this matter, and the Budget estimates were framed accordingly. The Government of India, having since become aware that nothing will be done to give relief in the exchange have already taken the steps which they were all along aware must in this event be taken to reduce expenditure, and in one way or other to restore the equilibrium, and once more to re establish the surplus of about two millions, which they have declared to be requisite, and which they will again obtain."

True, the exchange difficulty has been overwhelming, and the Government has now resolved to meet it by large retrenchment. But why did it reject the advice which had been given to it in 1878 for the restoration of the financial equilibrium by reduction of expenditure? Sir John Strachey then challenged the public to shew that there was any possibility of reduction of civil expenditure, and now he has himself come forward to disprove his own assertion. The public have a right to complain when their Finance Minister, who is so handsomely paid for his special work, and in whom they naturally repose confidence, shews a lamentable want of foresight in the measures he recommends to Government, and after taxing the people to the uttermost for a specific purpose, finds that the money is gone for other purposes, and coolly tells them that he could not foresee contingencies, which had since arisen. If he could not, why did he not make room for some one, who could? But General Strachey would not look at the action of his brother in its true light. Unable to prove his case he simply abuses the opposite party. He thus concludes his letter: The self-gratulation of its critics who regard present action as the result of their own incontinent clamour, is not unlike the complacency of the cur barking at the heels of the horses straining their sinews to draw the coach up hill." And who are these "curs"? Who are the critics, who have been saying that the Famine fund has been absorbed in general expenditure? Hon'ble members of the Supreme Council, who have protested against the remission of cotton duties; honorable members of Parliament, who have lately discussed the Indian Budget; the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Calcutta, the first has petitioned Parliament on the subject, and the second has spoken through the eloquent tongue of its president; the British Indian Association, which is justly regarded as the first Indian political body; the whole Indian Press, both European and Native, and some of the leading journals of the United Kingdom. These are the "curs" against which General Strachey rails. The times are really out of joint. When the Viceroy abuses the first native political body as calumnators; when the Secretary of State charges the Supreme Council with "coarse language" for expressing dissent for measures submitted to them for their approval, and when an old and sedate man like General Strachey calls the critics of his brother's financial policy "curs," we may well ask whether English public men are not passing to the stage of the Yankee Doodle.

THE CREATION OF NEW DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

The reader may remember that among the special measures authorised by Lord Salisbury in his despatch No. 81 dated the 13th July 1876, for the relief of the North-West junior civilians, was the creation of a number of new district charges. The proposal to establish additional districts in the N. W. P. originated with Mr. Charles Elliott. In a minute recorded by him some five years ago, when he was Secretary to the North-West Government, he contended that an averge North-West district was too large to be efficiently managed by one set of officers; and that to employ civilians of 14 or 15 years' standing in a subordinate capacity involved a waste of power and material of which no civilized Government in the world would be guilty. Mr. Elliott's view was supported by Sir John Strachey, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the proposal also received the approval of the Committee, which Lord Northbrook appointed in 1873 under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden to consider the question of redressing the so-called grievances of the junior civilians. But the Marquis of Salisbury who, in the despatch mentioned above, dealt with the whole subject in a liberal and, at the same time, bold spirit, distinctly laid down that a number of new district charges might be created in the North-West for the relief of the junior civilians, *provided that the measure did not entail additional charge to the aggregate cost of administration.* The condition thus attached to the carrying out of Mr. Elliott's proposals is, it is needless to say, most important, more especially in the present state of Indian finance; and we ask the reader to bear it carefully in mind. After the receipt of Lord Salisbury's despatch a provincial committee was appointed under the presidency of Sir (then Mr.) Charles Turner to elaborate a scheme for creating new districts and re-arranging judgeship and magistrateships. This Committee recommended the establishment of five new districts viz., Etah, Philibit, Ballea, Kassia and Kairwi. Sir George did not accept the proposals of Sir Charles Turner's Committee in their entirety. He came to the conclusion, after consulting the local authorities concerned, that the erection of Kassia and Karwi into districts would involve a large additional expenditure, and he accordingly proposed that Etah, Philibit and Ballea should be constituted as full districts; and the measure having been sanctioned by the Supreme Government will be carried out as soon as the necessary districts have been ceded.

Sir George Couper, if we are to believe the *Pioneer*, thinks that Etah, Philibit and Ballea could be established as full districts "without excessive additional cost and with much administrative advantage." It is mainfest that new districts could no more be created without additional expenditure than bricks could be made without straw. The formation of new district charges *must* involve additional cost, and would therefore, violate the condition laid down in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 13th July 1876, to which we have already drawn the attention of the reader. Now, is the Government of India, we ask going to act contrary to the express and positive orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India? Then, we emphatically deny that administrative considerations demand the creation of any new districts in the North-Western Provinces. The average area of a North-West district is 2000 square miles, and its average population is a million of souls. It cannot in the face of these facts, be justly argued that the North-West districts are too efficiently administered by one set of officers. There is only one district in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, which has a population of two millions viz., Goruckpore. Of the three proposed new districts, Etah is practically a full district, although its administration is presided over by a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Etah is exactly in the same position in which Baraset was before its reduction to a sub-division. Such being the case, Etah might be erected into a full district without excessive additional cost. But the same thing cannot be said of the other new proposed districts. Philibit is a sub-division of Bareilly and Ballia of Ghazipore. The elevation of mere sub-divisions into the status of full districts cannot but entail a large amount of additional expenditure. This expenditure would be justifiable if it should be necessary to incur it in order to secure administrative efficiency. But that is not the case here. Neither Bareilly nor Ghazipore is as unwieldy as Tirhoot was before the separation of Durbhanga. We can name at least a dozen districts in the Lower Provinces, whose area and population are larger than those of Bareilly and Ghazipore. If so, we fail to understand why they cannot be efficiently managed by one set of officers. Are we to understand that the working powers of the North-West civilians are inferior to those of their brethren in these provinces? The plain truth, however, is that new district charges are to be created in the North-West at considerable additional cost, not because administrative considerations urgently demand the adoption of such a measure but simply because civilians of 17 or 18 years' standing are pining for districts and cannot get them. The creation of new districts in the North-West Provinces in the present state of Indian finance is a curious commentary on the recent economy circulars of the Supreme Government.

THE CAR FESTIVAL AT POOREE.

IT appears from the *Utkal Darpan* that the car festival at Pooree this year was made a great mess of. Two European Assistant Police Superintendents and a Deputy Magistrate were put in charge of the festival, with an army of constables, a number of whom having been imported from Cuttack. On the second day of the festival after the principal car, *viz.*, that of Jagannath, had been pulled half the way to the garden-house, it got embedded in the sands. Two additional ropes were then applied to it for increasing its speed, when it went so fast, that 9 or 10 pullers were thrown pell-mell to the ground. Thanks to the courage and presence of mind of Ram Rao, a Police Sub-Inspector, the catastrophe did not prove so serious as it threatened to be. He rushed into the scene and literally flung away a number of them, when the car coming upon him he jumped upon one of the ropes and thus saved himself. The log that is kept suspended in front of the fore-wheels in view of such danger was let loose in the meantime, but such was the violence with which the car was being pulled at the time that it went over the log, and severely bruised 4 of the professional pullers. They were instantly removed to the hospital close by. The Magistrate of the District, Mr. Armstrong, arrived at the scene and ordered one of his Deputy Magistrates to record the statements of these men. Two of them died the same evening, and another was lying in a precarious state. Next morning Mr. Armstrong is said to have examined the officers in charge of the festival, probably to ascertain the cause of the accidents.

But this was not all. The Pooree correspondent of the *Darpan* goes on to say:—

"The Hindus attribute the above accidents to the many sacrileges committed this year, which they were extremely sorry for. Never had Musulman constables been deputed to assist at the car festival; even the Hindoo constables did not approach the car too closely. *But this year the Musulman constables were seen pulling the cars and sometime seated on them. The Assistant Superintendents also sat on them.* Another grave irregularity was that the car of *Subhaddra* having been pulled before the *abokosh* ceremony was performed, no food-offering could take place. If the authorities kept their patience only for an hour, the idols could have been easily removed to the car after the offering, but it having been pulled with unnecessary haste, many people had their food offerings desecrated. These sacriligous acts have created great discontent among the Hindoos."

The above, we submit, are very serious charges which we hope the local authorities will be called upon to explain. Last year only one Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, was put in charge of the festival assisted by a small police force, and yet not only every thing passed off smoothly, but we were informed at the time that it was the most successfully managed festival at Pooree within the memory of living men. The rush of pilgrims does not seem to have been very great this year. Their number is given by the *Darpan* at about 40,000, which considering the scarcity prevailing all over India, and particularly in Bengal which sends forth the bulk of the pilgrims to this festival, is perhaps a too sanguine estimate. Three officers were entrusted this year with the supervision of the festival, we wonder how they could have so seriously bungled. It would seem that they were actuated more by a desire to finish the pulling, quickly and thereby end their troubles than by a sufficient regard for the religious feelings and sentiments of the people. As for the desecration of the food the act is simply incomprehensible. It does not mean only the violation of religious feelings but also tremendous loss to those, who will not touch the polluted food. And all this apparently for the sake of pulling the cars an hour too early!

The accidents are also attributable to the same cause. Why were two additional ropes applied, and if their application was found necessary, why were not due precautions taken that the car might not be pulled with violence? We cannot, however, too highly admire the pluck of the Sub-Inspector. We trust both the Government and the Orissa public will show a due appreciation of his courage and heroism on this occasion. Had it not been for his presence of mind many more lives would have perhaps been lost.

As for the desecration of the car by Musulman constables and the Assistant Superintendents, it was such an open outrage upon the religious feelings of the people that we cannot conceive how it was sanctioned by the superior officers. Was this done with the permission of the Magistrate? We cannot also understand why two raw European officers were placed in charge of the festival, which at Pooree is peculiarly difficult of management, and involves at every step matters of religious ceremonies and observances which a foreigner could not be expected to comprehend or sympathize with. The Magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, is not new to Pooree; he has spent half the term of his official life there; last year he made excellent arrangements, but why did he appear so indifferent this year? The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division was himself present at the festival at Mahesh, but the Magistrate of Pooree enjoyed the holiday at home! It should be borne in mind that it is the Jagannath festivals at Pooree, which lend such peculiar importance to the District, and the Magistrate ought, therefore, to take particular care on occasions of this kind. If we mistake not about two or three years ago a number of pilgrims were trampled to death at the Lion Gate of the Temple at Pooree during the incumbency of the present Magistrate. The Government we believe ordered an enquiry into the matter, but the result was not made known to the public. Mr. Armstrong could not be unaware that the Government attached great importance to the due enforcement of sanitary and Police regulations at fairs and festivals of this kind, and a Magistrate, who while aware of his responsibility for order and for the health of the people at these popular gatherings, neglects his duties on these occasions, simply shews his unfitness for his post. We do not wish to be severe upon Mr. Armstrong, but we do hope that his explanation will be made public.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

SIR STUART BAYLEY arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday last, and after a stay of four days left for Darjeeling on Saturday last. He takes over charge from Sir Ashley Eden at Darjeeling on the 15th instant; Sir Ashley leaves Darjeeling on the 18th instant, arrives at Sealdah on the 19th noon, and leaves for Simla on the 21st idem.

AS WE had announced His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Babu Shama Churn Dey, late Assistant to the Comptroller General of India, the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction in recognition of his long and meritorious services. Long may he enjoy this honor!

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has been making some useful suggestions regarding the coming Municipal elections of Calcutta. The suggestion regarding the "Burgess" list is excellent. Our contemporary writes:

"All the information needed is or should be already in the Municipal Office, and nothing more is required than the services of an intelligent clerk to make out the "Burgess list" in the most satisfactory manner. The rate-book should contain the name of every rate-payer. It should also contain the amount of rates that he has paid within the preceding year. A clerk could easily make out a "Burgess list" without troubling the burgesses, or the Chairman, or any one else, as is done in England. If any one finds himself omitted, *then* would be the time for a burgess to *claim* in the manner in which everyone is required needlessly to "apply" now under the rules. The object of this publication of the list is two-fold: first, to enable any one to claim his vote if omitted by accident or otherwise: and, secondly, that objection may be taken to any one whose name may have been wrongly inserted on the list. A day is appointed for the hearing of claims and objections, and the revised list is then the standard for the year. It is not open to a Mayor or Chairman to tamper with the list, or to strike off names, or to reject votes, in accordance with his own wishes as to election. No plan could be easier or more simple, or less open to objection. In point of cost, in these days of economy, there is no comparison."

We would back the suggestion of our contemporary with this ad dition. Let the "burgess list" of the first election be adopted as the standard; let those whose names are not included in that list apply for registration; let also an opportunity be given to rate-payers to object to those names, which have been wrongly included, and let after a given time a revised list be published as the authorized list. This will greatly simplify the work of registration and also conduce to economy.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY has elected the following gentlemen to be Honorary Members of the Society;

Professor E. B. Cowell. Dr. J. Janesen.
Professor Regnaud. Dr. A. Gunther.
Prof. H. Milne-Edwards.

The President intimated that "the Council had also proposed to nominate Dr. Rajendrala Mitra as an Honorary Member, but Dr. Mitra had considered that by accepting the offer, he would not be in a position to do so much for the Society as at present, and had therefore begged to decline." No member of the Asiatic Society has worked harder and rendered more valuable services to the Society than our eminent countryman Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and no one therefore deserved better than he the honor which the Council of the Society had proposed to confer upon him. But the learned doctor we think has acted wisely by declining the honor. He would have shelved himself, if he had accepted the position of Honorary Member.

BABU LOKENATH GHOSE has undertaken a gigantic task by proposing to write "the modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c."—this is the title of the book. We have been able to give only a hurried glance at the contents of the first volume of the work lying before us, and we are satisfied that our author has performed his self-imposed task well and creditably. A hand-book of the description he has produced was a *desideratum*, and the public can not but feel indebted to him for removing that want. The notices he has given are necessarily brief, but he has given much useful and interesting information within a small compass.

SOME enterprising Hindu gentlemen have come foward to publish in monthly parts ancient

Sanscrit works, which have not yet seen the light of publicity. They state in their prospectus that "at present they intend to issue in monthly parts the various works comprising the *Ayurveda*, (viz., *Charak, Atrai, Susruta, Dhanwantari, Bahnuta Kanada, Harita &c.)*" They have supported their prospectus with the opinions of several scholars on the usefulness of their undertaking, some of which we give below :

I should like to see the Hindu Medical works published. I think the Asiatic Society might do something in that line.

C. H. Tawney. | M. M. Ghosh.
K. M. Banerjia. | G. F. R. Hornby.
M. C. Nayaratna.

I wish this work every success. There are doubtless many passages which would prove, not only of interest but of use, to those of us who work in the ways of the West.

C. E. Charles. M. D.
M. M. Bose. M. D.
D. B. Smith. M. D.

Mss. of Atri, Harita and Kanada, are exceedingly rare; some say the works are totally lost. If these are found and printed carefully they would be very useful.

Rajendra lala Mitra.

The undertaking is certainly laudable, and we hope the projectors will be persevering. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar has published in his *Journal of Medicine* several chapters of Charaka, and we believe has spent much money and labour in collecting texts and elucidating them. Did not the Asiatic Society propose to avail itself of his labours ? We should like to know what it has done in this matter.

AN ASIATIC SOVEREIGN has honored our distinguished countrymen, Dr. Shourendramohun Tagore, with a token of appreciation of his musical talents. His Majesty the King of Siam has forwarded him a gold medal with a Royal message, of which the following is a translation :

Somdet Pra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klas, King of Siam.

Fifth Sovereign of the present Dynasty established and ruling at Ratana Kosendr Mahindr Ayuttoya, Bangkok. the Capital City of Siam both Northern and Southern, and all its dependencies. Sugirain of Laos, Malays Karens, &c. &c.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come.

Come ye !

Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore a very skilful artist in Musical instruments has presented to us some very excellently made Indian Musical Instruments. We therefore in token of our satisfaction confer on him——Decoration for Arts and Sciences entitled "Busaba-mala".

In memory of Us to be worn attached to his Coat as a mark of honor.

May that Power which is Supreme in the Universe bless and keep him and grant him happiness and prosperity.

Given in the Royal Palace Boroma Racha Satet Maholan on Sunday the fifth day of the waning seventh month of the year. To Ekasok, 1241 of the Siamese Era, Corresponding to 25th May 1879 of the Christian Era.

The 12th year and the 3848th day of our Reign.

WE HAVE received the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, which we propose to review at leisure. Since the *Review* has passed under the present management, the editor has been giving an article in each number, being a review of the politicalevents of the preceding quarter. We give the following extract from the review of the QUARTER in the present number :

If the British Indian Association were justly aggrieved at the discourteous way in which the Viceroy treated their address, they may find some consolation in the fact that the authors of the dissentient minutes fared even worse at the hands of the Secretary of State. Lord Lytton called the language of the Association objectionable. and questioned the disinterestedness of their motives. Lord Cranbrook stigmatised the language of the offending Members of council as coarse, their arguments as mere vain rhetoric and their spirit as insubordinate. Still more effective consolation is, perhaps, to be found for both the Association and the dissentient members, in the certainty that neither the address of the former, nor the minutes of the latter, will be without their effect at the next general election.

We hope so.

IN BRINGING the debate on the Indian Budget to a close Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State, had a difficult task to perform, but he acquitted himself fairly enough. His reply chiefly touched upon the points raised in Mr. Gladstone's speech. In the first place he denied that the Poona fires and the Deccan dacoities had proceeded from a political feeling. He said : "he felt it his duty to inform the House that the information which the Government had received proved conclusively that the disturbances in question had nothing whatever of a political character. The opinion of those best qualified to judge was that there was nothing serious about those disturbances to which any importance whatever need be attached." With regard to the charge of imperialism in Indian administration since the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen preferred by Mr. Gladstone, his answer was more an apology than an argument. He said : "His right hon. friend seemed to think that since Her Majesty the Queen had been proclaimed Empress of India, a very different state of things had been brought about, and he suggested that not only the financial condition but the financial legislation of India had gone to the bad. Then his right hon. friend appeared to think that since Lord Lytton had been in India very grave events had happened to put India in a worse condition than before. Now, so far as he was able to judge, there was very little to support any such contention, though his right hon. friend did manage to drag in every conceivable topic, such as the legislation with respect to arms, and the vernacular press, as mere matters of prejudice against the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) The fact was that Lord Lytton and the Government of India had to deal with a most exceptional state of things—with terrible losses by exchange, and with famines." But surely Mr. Stanhope did not mean that loss by exchange and the famines necessitated or suggested the Arms Act or the Vernacular Press Act or the insult offered to the British Indian Association. Referring to the question of the remission of the cotton duties, Mr. Stanhope remarked :

His right hon. friend had dwelt on the remission of the cotton duties, and appeared to disapprove entirely the action of the Government in the matter. Now, he had noticed when a motion on the subject was brought forward by the hon, member for Blackburn, that neither his right hon. friend nor he believed, any right hon. gentleman opposite was in his place to oppose the action of the Government (Hear hear.) His right hon. friend asked why the Government thought it necessary to remit any portion of the import duties in preference to the export duties. The reason was simple—because in the first place the House of Commons had declared on one occasion by a unanimous vote that the preference was to be given to the remission of the cotton duties. But there was another conclusive reason, and it was this—If they had to deal with the export duty on rice. they would have to make provision to supply a loss to the extent of nearly half-a-million ; but by continuing the policy adopted in the previous year they found that they could give relief at the moderate cost of £150,000 (Hear hear.)

Now, Mr. Stanhope must have been laughing in his sleeve when he returned this answer. If the export duty on rice was opposed to the principles of economy, and if the whole revenue derived from it could not be surrendered, could not half the duty have been remitted? The import duties on cotton yielded 90 lacs of rupees, but Lord Lytton has granted a partial remission to the extent of £200,000, not £150,000, as stated by the Under-Secretary. The remission of the cotton duty is no relief to the Indian consumer, but the remission of the rice duty would have been an advantage to the Indian producer. Mr. Stanhope then made certain important admissions recognizing the necessity of large retrenchment. The Government we believe is sincere in its promises for reduction of expenditure. It is we submit the duty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India to strengthen the hands of the Government as well as those of their advocates by suggesting the means of carrying out effectively the policy of retrenchment.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla, July 7th, 13h. 16m.—The Amir of Kabul has sent an official to Kandahar for the purpose of making arrangements for the evacuation of that town by the British troops.

8th. 50m.—Serious disturbances in Upper Burmah, below Bhamo, are reported. The offenders in the case of Dr. Smyth's murder near Thall were eight in number, and all Wattizai Zaimusths, who came to thieve, and met him in the enclosure.

9th. 17h. 20m.—From Kandahar, everything has been quiet during the past week. Cholera has extended to the cantonments where a few cases occurred among the followers on the fourth ; none since. In the fort, where there have been eleven deaths altogether, it has apparently ceased. A few cases continue to occur daily in the City. Every precaution is being taken to check its spread there under directions of the medical officers. A smart outbreak of the epidemic has taken place at Takhtapul where Pathi Khan, Chief of the Achakzais, is in joint charge of communications. On the fifth, a convoy of 750 animals left for Quetta with ordnance stores. There is no news from Heart. Muhamad Tahir, the new Governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzai arrived there ten days ago. Before his arrival news of the appointment of Sirdar Sher Ali Khan to be future Governor of Kandahar, had been received with satisfaction. He was Governor for five years and was generally popular. Mir Afzul is still at Furrah, and is collecting the revenue in the district. Trade with India continues brisk ; heat slightly increasing ; health of troops good prices falling ; wheat 17 seers barley 28 seers ; Government share of grain crops being brought in by cultivators.

10th, 15h.—Major Cavagnari will start from Peshawar on the 11th for Kabul.

MONEY MARKET.

(*July* 12, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	14 *a*	94	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	97	0 *a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	95	4 *a*		
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	99	14 *a*	100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	99	14 *a*	100	0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	100	4 *a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0 *a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	,,	107	8 *a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	,,	108	0 *a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	,,	108	8 *a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	,,	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	,,	110	8 *a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	,,	101	8 *a*	102	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Moonshee Gungaprosad Shahi, Kourh	13	4	0
Annamala Pillay Esq. Padukatta	20	0	0
BhagbutShahi, Jogsar	1	0	0
R Roghoonath Row Esq., Indore	13	4	0
Dimbo Dhur Barkegti Esq., Gowhatty	10	0	0
Honble Sir, Mongoldas Nathoobhai, Girgaum	13	4	0
Secretary Hydrabad High School Reading, Room	13	4	0
Major J. S. Haughton C.S.I., London	18	2	0
J. Anderson Esq Magistrate, Bancoorah	2	0	0
Rai Jotee Persad Sinha, Makhalpore	13	4	0
Secretary Reading Club care of Moonsiff, Sunamgunj	5	8	0
Havildar Suttull Sing, Khaterah	6	10	0
Baboo Gunga Churn Sircar, Dacca	5	0	0
Baboo Dhuroni Dhur Missre, Sumbulpore	6	10	0
Baboo Kaly Prosunno Mookerjee, Chuprah	12	10	0
Baboo Jodoo Gopal Banerjee, Agra	13	4	0
Baboo Keshub Chunder Sadhoo., Chundernagore	6	10	0
Baboo Harydas Baharydas, Wadhwan	10	0	0
Baboo Kalyprosunno Banerjee, Colonelgunge	10	0	0
Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghosal Bundelcand	6	10	0
Baboo Beharylal Gangoly Julpigoree	13	4	0
Baboo Woomachura Mookerjee, Orissa	6	10	0
Baboo Shoseevoosun Dutt, Muddehpore	13	4	0
Baboo Haran Chunder Chatterjee, Nowgong	5	0	0
Baboo Annodaprosad Mojoomdar, Ghatal	20	0	0
Baboo Oshiny Coomar Goho, Koreemgunge	13	4	0
Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Moonsheegunge	10	0	0
Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee; Pachamba	10	0	0
Baboo Poorno Chunder Das, Chittagong	7	0	0
Baboo Lal Gopal Sen, Arrah	3	0	0
Baboo Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Krishnagore	4	0	0
Baboo Manic Chunder Baroonh Gowhatty	13	4	0
Baboo Jodoonath Ghose, Nagpore	13	4	0
Baboo Rojonykant Ghatak, Chikandi	11	0	0
Baboo Troylnck Nath Chuckerbutty, Umballa	20	0	0
Baboo Bhibiram Baroonh, Shillong	13	4	0
Baboo Gobindo Chunder Bose, Nitrokonah	13	4	0
Baboo Seetanath Banerjee, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
Baboo Khudiram Poddar, Jhenidah	5	0	0
Baboo Bunymadhub Mookerjee, Balasore	13	4	0
Baboo Woomakant Das, Tipperah	13	4	0
Baboo Hurry Mohan Hor, Baxar	1	10	0
Baboo Monoharylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
Baboo Nilcanto Gangooly Ambaria	6	10	0
Baboo Gopalchunder Acharjea Chowdry Mooktagacha	13	4	0
Baboo Wooma Churn Gangooly Satkhira	13	4	0
Baboo Aughur Nath Mookerjee Hooghiy	6	4	0
Baboo Hemchunder Dutt Tallygunge	6	0	0
Baboo Susheevooshun Mookerjee Gya	20	0	0
Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy Nattore	6	10	0
Baboo Ramcharan Chakravarti Balasore	6	10	0
Baboo Uma Nath Sen Comillah	13	4	0
Baboo Mohim Chunder Bysack Nattore	8	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 9, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan and Gopalgunge divisions of the district of Sarun, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date, after the 18th proximo, as he may be relieved.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nudden, is appointed to have charge of Sewan and Gopalgunge divisions of the district of Sarun during the absence, on leave of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 29th March last.

Major L. Blathwayt, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Hazaribagh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, vice Captain E. G. Lillingston.

In Supersession of the orders of the 10th instant, Captain C. H. Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 7th ultimo, vice Captain A. E. Gordon.

Mr. C. A. Samuells is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the district of Monghyr, with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr. J. Whitmore is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the district of Balasore, with effect from the 20th instant.

Baboo Soorja Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collecter, Perozepore Backergunge, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Soshee Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Perozepore division of that district.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners, *vice* Mr. G. J, B. T. Dalton.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, *vice* Mr. R. M. Waller.

Mr. R. H. Kenny, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners *vice* Mr. S. S. Jones.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge Pubna is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong district.

Mr. G. M. Currie Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chumparun is appointed to have temporary charge of the Bettiah division of that district during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Nugent or until further orders.

Mr. A. Burooah Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is vested with the powers of Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. C. H. wSwinden temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Bogola Prosono Mozoomdar Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the power of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Adhar Lal Sen Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong, is allowed leave, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code from the 19th May last to the 6th instant, both days inclusive.

Baboo Jibun Kristo Chatterjee, Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, is appointed to officiate Subordinate Judge in the districts of Pubna and Bogra, with head-quarters at Pubna, with effect from this date.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Fitted in Silver Frame..... Rs. 7.
ditto in Steel ditto ..... „ 4.

MOZOOMDAR & CO.

392, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, (near Chorebagan).

Wanted a Head Master for the Chuckdighi Higher Class English School salary Rs. 75 per mensem.

None need apply who has not passed M.A. or B.A. University Examination.

The application will be received by the undersigned up to 25th instant.

F. WYER.
Collector of Burdwan.
Burdwan Collectorate, the 11th July 1879.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The public is informed that tickets for Ice are now procurable at this Office in quantities not less in value than Rs. 10.

Purchasers of that amount or more will receive a discount of two pice for every rupee.

The tickets are of the following denominations :—

10lb	2lb
4lb	1lb

The company having now two machines at work it is hoped the supply of Ice will meet the demand.

The price is 9 pie per lb

A. R. McINTOSH & CO.
Managing Agents.
3, Fairlie Place, Cacutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,
NOTICE.

On and from 10th July 1879 and until further notice the Ferry charge for all goods carried at the first class, and special rates will be reduced to 6 pie per maund.

By order,
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Supdt.
Traffic Supdts. Office, Saidpur 5th July 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
Special rate for Salt.

On and from 10th July 1879 and until further notice salt will be carried from Saraghat to Rungpore or Kawnia Stations at a special through rate of Rs. 12 per 100 maunds.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore 8th July 1879,

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA

IMPORTERS OF

HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36ea.
Price of Piping per foot. As.	...	12,	Re.	1,	1-4		
Gallons Water, Per minute.	4,	6.	8,	0,	12,	13,	1-5

Hand Pumps. No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	Rs. 40,	55,	65,	75, each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12, p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute.	12,	15,	18,	20,

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ...	...	Rs. 80.	105,	90, 120,

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Delivery. Hose ... . Rs. 950, 0

This is a first-rate Pump for irrigating by Hand power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 130, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet. India Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons ... ... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached .. „ 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet. Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c „ 575 0

Fire Engine No 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. ... . „ 800 0

Factory Fire Engine No 540, with 25 feet 2½ inch Leather Suction, and 50 feet 2 in. Leather Delivery Hose complete ... Rs. 1,750 0

T E Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Acquajects in Pail. Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

10 *per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
Revised Parcels rate.

On and from 1st July 1879, and until further notice, Parcels will be booked through to Kurseong and Darjeeling from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway or Northern Bengal State Railway and *vice versa*, at the uniform rate of 4 annas per seer or part of a seer. Parcels will also be booked between any two stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway or between any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway or Eastern Bengal Railway, at 2 annas per seer or part of a seer.

By order
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 4th July 1879.

SHAKESPEARE.

CURIOSITY.—The First Edition of the Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, a Reproduction in Exact Facsimile of the Famous Folio of 1623, by Photo-Lithography, executed under the superintendence of Howard Staunton, Folio, (pub. £8 8*s*.) a *fine copy*, Rs. 50.

KEDAR NATH BANERJI,
15, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

S. L. SHOME'S AGENCY—CALCUTTA.

Agency business for supply of orders accompanying remittances with a commission of 5 per cent., are invited by the above to the care of the Executor of the state of late Raja Digumber Mitter C.S.I. at his residence No. 1 Jamapuker Lane, Calcutta. Certificate of capacity, moral fitness and respectability are given at foot for general information.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have known Babu Soorendra Lal Shome for a long time. He is respectably connected, well educated and bears a good moral character. Of his capacity for business I need not say anything, as the certificates in his possession bear ample testimony to it. I take a great interest in the young man and shall be glad to hear of his success in life.

(Sd.) RAJA DIGAMBER MITTER, C.S.I.
The 13th February 1879.

নিম্নস্থ মহাল গুলিন দর পত্তনী বিলি ও গ্রাহক হইলে খোষ কোবালায় বিক্রয় হইবে গ্রাহক গণ নিম্নোক্ত ব্যক্তির নিকট ১০ ই শ্রাবণ মধ্যে লোক পাঠাইলে সবিশেষ কথোপ কথন হইবে।

জেলা হুগলী	চৌকী হরিপাল	লাট কৈকালী
ঐ	ঐ	রামচন্দ্র পুর
ঐ	ঐ	ইচাপুর
ঐ	হুগলী	গটু
বর্দ্ধমান	কালনা	বড় বহুর খুলী

শ্রীরামলাল মুখোপাধ্যায়।
বক্সিচি জেলা হুগলী

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

শৈলেস নাথ। (উপন্যাস)

১৬৮ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ৸০ বার আনা।

শ্রীদুর্গানারায়ণ ঘোষ বি, এ, প্রণীত।

কলিকাতা পটলডাঙ্গা ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরী, সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী, এবং ১১৪ অপর চিৎপুর রোড গ্রন্থকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

NOTICE.

I was glad to find on the face of the *Hindoo Patriot* that, Sreenath Bhuttacharjee the student of Pundit Taranath Bhuttacharjee has been passed in the Bedant Philosophy.

I was really sorry that none but I had attempted to institute the science, and I was, perhaps, to be blamed for it, because it contains nothing but the instructions how to discourage the passions, how to avoid the angers, and how not to feel the least sorrow by the demise of an affectionate man; as well as to see a light when he meditates, in fact, and in every respect, to enjoy a perpetual, and continual enlightened mind; but when the above Pundit, who and I were taken to give Lectures on the first day of the Dhrum Rokhinee Sobha, after the speeches of Goorudyal Rai, Sumpaduk was concluded, has coincided with my opinion, I have, no doubt, that I am right, and appeal to the Public to aid the passed ones having a Pukah Tole in the middle road similar to one my student has in Shambazar Triangled Road to organize the science warmly.

KALEEPUD GHOSAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE PROPOSED CHANDNEY AT JUGGURNATH GHAT.

	Rs.
Babu Greender Chunder Ghose ...	500
Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee, Widow of late Babu Shibchunder Daw ...	500
Babu Shibchunder Mullick ...	500
„ Rajkisto Dutt ...	500
„ Aushotos Dhur ...	500
„ Woodoychand Mookerjee ...	100
„ Kristodhone Dutt ...	100
„ Chukkanlall Roy, Chuckdighi ...	100
„ Nursingdass Auddy ...	100
„ Ramchunder Chatterjee ...	100

The names of donors of Rs. 500 and upwards will be inscribed on a Tablet to be put up in a conspicuous place in the proposed Chandney, by way of commemoration of their liberality.

Subscriptions will be received by the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* and by the undersigned, at 30, Clive Street.

KRISTODHONE DUTT,
NURSING DASS AUDDY,
Joint-Secretaries.
12th July 1879.

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

At the office of the Receiver of the High Court, on Wednesday, the 16th July next, at 12 o'clock noon, will be put up for sale by public auction, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Nundo Lall Nauth.

House No. 1, Patwar Bagan Lane—area about 3 Cottahs and 10 Chattacks.

One moiety of the house No. 20, Blackburn's Lane—area about 5 Cottahs and 10 Chattacks.

One moiety of the Land No. 23, Burtollah Street—area about 4 Cattahs and 12 Chattacks.

A piece of land at Pagladangha, Tangra—area about 1 Biggah and 9 Cattahs.

One moiety of Garden land at Barranagore, Allum Bazar—area about 19 Biggahs and 4 Cattahs.

For further particulars and abstract of titles apply to Baboo Morally Dhur Sen, 8 Strand, or to the undersigned.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

By appointment,
To His Highness the MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

Forms of application together with Copies of rules for information and guidance of Rate-payers desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for Election as Municipal Commissioner, at the next general Election which is to take place on the 1st October 1879, can be had on applicion to the under-signed not later than the 10th August 1879. All names must be registered under Section 18 of the Act before the 15th of that month.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th July 1879.

FOR SALE.

Fresh Mahogany seed from Jamaica; price two rupees per pound.

Apply to Curator Botanical Garden, Howrah.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4-40 A. M., and Bankipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Bankipore, May, 29th 1879. } MOWBRAY JOHNSTON, *Asst., Traffic Supdt.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

C. H. TAWNEY, M. A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 5th July 1879.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERSIN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers.

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.
Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

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Silk Mercers, Hosiers & Upholsterers.

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H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General.

Beg to call particular attention to their

Furnishing Department.

Which has just been replenished with a most complete and varied selection.

Carpets.

Our stock of these comprises all the best new designs (all patterns and colorings not being in accordance with good taste being carefully excluded) and will be found one of the largest in India for selection.

We have them in Velvet Pile Tapestry and Brussels, and can make a Carpet to order of any size in 24 hours.

Mirrors.

Another shipment of these in richly gilt frames has just come to hand and we have marked them exceedingly low to ensure a speedy sale.

New Purdah Repps, Crettonne, Chintz,
New Curtain, Baizes, Table Cloths.
New Brass Upholstery,
New Rugs, Fringes, Mats,
New Damask Table
Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Furnishing estimates supplied on application.

F. W. BAKER, & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussoorie, Allahabad and Darjeeling.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

Surgeon Dentists.

11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage Re. 1,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Now ready.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. General Stamp Act. Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code, of Civil Procedure amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 6.

☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors*

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The infallible Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to Raj Kristo Mookerjea, Belghoriah.

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BISHOOCHIKA BEJOYA; with cases repertory and a map illustrating the Ponte from India to Britain—A treatise on Asiatic cholera in Bengalee.

JUST OUT.

Illustrated Family Guide—Epitome of domestic medicine in Bengalee; bound in cloth; Price 1 Re. postage ½ anna.

2ND EDITION.

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B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

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22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages:—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

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